JPRS 79478

19 November 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2323

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXPLOSIVES SAID USED TO KILL FISH ON RIVER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "Strictly Forbid the Use of Explosives to Catch Fish on Rivers"]

[Text] Recently I had the occasion to go to Duc Tho District in Nghe Tinh Province on official business. Along one stretch of the La River, from Duc Giang Village to near the Linh Cam ferry, there were many people using explosives to catch fish. The local people said that for a long time practically every day people have thrown explosives into the river to kill fish. During the week I was there I heard the sound of explosions on the river every day, sometimes 4 or 5 times a day. Because large quantities of explosives are used, the houses along the river bank are shaken. Along that stretch of the river, due to the frequent use of explosives to kill fish there have occurred many regrettable accidents. One person's hand was blown off and he had to undergo treatment in the district hospital for months. One person was blinded, etc.

At present, the use of explosives to kill fish is continuing to occur along that stretch of the river, and is also occurring in many other places, such as the Phuong Thanh dam, the upper headwaters of the La River, etc. The people have complained many times but no steps have been taken to prohibit that practice.

I hope that the local government and public security forces will promptly take steps to forbid the use of explosives to kill fish on rivers and streams and strictly discipline violators.

Thanh Thai
(Hanoi)

5616
CSO: 4209/48

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEECH AT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jun and Jul 81 pp 1-5, 1-7

[Two part text of excerpts of Vo Nguyen Giap speech at the "Creative Youth" Conference held by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in October 1980: "May Youths Be Worthy of Being the Shock Force in the Scientific-Technological Revolution"]

[Jun 81, pp 1-5]

[Text] ...In order for our youths to truly become the shock force in the scientific-technological revolution, it is first of all necessary for them to understand the main tasks and requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, understand who carries this revolution out and understand how it is to be carried out.

As you know, the scientific-technological revolution is an integral part of the socialist revolution and occupies the key position among the three revolutions, as stated in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress.

The scientific-technological revolution of our country is based on the revolutionary line of the party, the characteristics of the country and the people of Vietnam, natural potentials, the socio-economic bases and the scientific-technical bases of our country and international conditions which, for the most part, are favorable.

In view of the key position it occupies, the scientific-technological revolution in our country has the extremely important tasks of bringing about profound changes in all production forces and accelerating industrialization and the building of the material-technical bases of socialism, thereby making an important contribution to building the organizational and management structure of the new socio-economic system in keeping with the advance to the system of large-scale socialist production, a system characterized by an increasingly modern industrial-agricultural structure, increasingly high labor productivity and high economic returns. At the same time, the scientific-technological revolution also has the task of making every effort to build and develop the scientific and technical potentials of the country and successfully build an advanced system of science and technology for our country.

The scientific-technological revolution must be closely coordinated with the production relations revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution in order to successfully establish the new economic system and the new culture and successfully mold the new socialist man with a view toward meeting the rising material and cultural needs of the working people, the needs for food, clothing, shelter, travel, health care, education and the other needs of a civilized and happy life and fully meet the requirements of protecting the fatherland as well as the national defense and security requirements of the country.

As we know, many countries in the world, especially the developed capitalist countries, experienced the technological revolution (also called the industrial revolution) roughly 100 years ago and then advanced to the scientific-technological revolution.

One of the questions that has been raised is should we carry out the technological revolution before advancing to the scientific-technological revolution in the same way many other countries have? The resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out that even though our starting point is low, we must advance directly to the scientific-technological revolution because only in this way can we make use of the overall strength of the entire scientific-technical-production system in order to bring about profound, continuous, comprehensive and thorough revolutionary changes in all production forces. At the same time, by rapidly introducing scientific and technological advances in production and shortening the scientific-technical-production cycle, science can play the role of a direct production force even when we lack the conditions of a large-scale machine industry.

This is an extremely large undertaking but it is also extremely difficult and complex. Because, in the process of the scientific-technological revolution, we must simultaneously meet the goals and requirements that many other countries in the world met over a long period of time in different stages of history.

We must also advance directly to the scientific-technological revolution because our country is in the process of reorganizing production and redistributing labor on a society-wide scale. Moreover, our country and our people, our natural conditions and our economic-technical premises differ very much from those of other countries. These circumstances demand that we make strong use of the scientific-technological revolution in order to have an impact upon all factors of production forces at the same time, such as tools, energy, raw materials, arable land, manpower and so forth, and even an impact upon the organization of production and the management of the economy.

Therefore, the scientific-technological revolution in our country is a very dynamic process, one that occurs in orderly but very positive stages that are coordinated with leaps forward; this revolution is carried out in a comprehensive fashion in all sectors of the national economy and in all fields of socialist construction; at the same time, this revolution must focus on key sectors and fields in order to achieve specific objectives during each period of time.

The guidelines employed in the scientific-technological revolution must be extremely flexible in order to combine every scale and level of development within a unified process of increasing modernization.

Successfully completing the scientific-technological revolution demands that we make every effort to display the highest possible level of self-reliance, initiative and creativity in order to rapidly introduce scientific and technological advances in production, constantly create new scientific-technical achievements that are increasingly modern and of large economic significance and, at the same time, make every effort to acquire the scientific and technological advances in the world with a view toward changing each factor and component of production forces, eventually changing all production forces and rapidly developing our country's science and technology.

The above is an abbreviated presentation of the guidelines, tasks, objectives and stages of the scientific-technological revolution in our country. I would now like to direct your attention to a number of points.

First, when we talk about the scientific-technological revolution having an impact upon all production forces, we mean that it must first have an impact upon the most important elements of production forces, upon workers. As we know, man plays two roles in society, one as the master of society and the master of production and the other as the most basic, dynamic and creative factor of production forces. Therefore, when talking about the scientific-technological revolution, it is incorrect to merely give thought to machinery, to technical equipment. At the same time, we must fully understand the impact that the scientific-technological revolution has upon the worker; it changes the role of man in production, changes the specifics and methods of work and makes the labor of the worker increasingly productive. Of course, we do attach very much importance to the impact of the scientific-technological revolution upon the instruments of production, such as work tools, arable land, natural resources, the forests, the ocean waters and the other objects of labor.

Secondly, the scientific-technological revolution in our country is an undertaking carried out by all the working people of our country under the leadership of the party. The large force carrying out the scientific-technological revolution consists of millions of skilled manual workers and advanced cooperative member farmers, with youths, the shock force, constituting more than 60 percent. This force, of course, also consists of the entire corps of scientific and technical cadres, the nucleus of which is the more than 200,000 cadres who have a college or post-graduate education and the more than 500,000 cadres who have a middle school education, more than 90 percent of whom are young scientific and technical cadres. We must also mention the forces of the nearly 15 million general school students and the more than 300,000 college and vocational middle school students who are the powerful reserve forces of the scientific-technological revolution. I wish to emphasize this fact, because, to date, there are still some persons who maintain that the scientific-technological revolution is only the task of the research institutes, the colleges and a number of scientific-technical cadres. Such an understanding is incorrect.

Thirdly, in the process of carrying out the scientific-technological revolution, we must always adhere to the viewpoint that science and technology support production, support everyday life, support the defense of the nation. President Ho taught: "...Science must be born of production and must support production, support the masses with a view toward raising labor productivity, constantly improving the living conditions of the people and insuring the success of socialism."(*) Every scientific and technical activity must be closely linked to the realities of production and the needs of everyday life, must be designed to effectively meet the requirements of production and rapidly and widely introduce scientific-technological advances in production. I want to especially emphasize this fact because, at present, there are still manifestations of science and technology being separated from production, which we must criticize and take determined steps to overcome.

On the basis of this viewpoint, in order to carry out the scientific-technological revolution, it is absolutely necessary to understand the party's line on economic development, to have a grasp of the guidelines and tasks concerning the development of production throughout the country as well as within each sector and locality. Only in this way is it possible to know the situation surrounding production and production's requirements of science and technology in order to not only promptly and effectively meet these requirements, but also research in advance new requirements that will emerge and open the way for the development of production.

Fourthly, as we carry out the scientific-technological revolution in the years ahead, when we are concentrating our forces on bringing about a leap forward in all aspects of the development of agriculture, we must always remember that the central task throughout the entire period of transition to socialism is industrialization. Therefore, throughout the entire period of transition, the basic guidelines and the primary requirements of the scientific-technological revolution must be to successfully carry out industrialization and stimulate the development of the various industrial sectors, especially heavy industry, and so that industry and agriculture stimulate one another's development, are closely linked together and gradually form an increasingly improved and modern industrial-agricultural economic structure for our country.

The above are some viewpoints that must be fully understood when carrying out the scientific-technological revolution. Below, I would like to summarize a number of important guidelines of the scientific-technological revolution in the present stage in our country.

As we know, on the basis of a backward agricultural economy characterized by small-scale production, an economy that is carrying out socialist construction, our party set forth an extremely correct line on building and developing the economy: "...Giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development and coordinating the building of industry and agriculture throughout the country within an industrial-agricultural structure."

Thus, while always affirming that industrialization is the central task throughout the period of transition to socialism and emphasizing the need to give priority to the rational development of heavy industry, our party has also determined: "Agriculture is the base for industrial development." Because, agriculture is the source of grain and food and supplies raw materials and labor to industry. Agriculture is the market for industrial products, the source of export goods and the source of accumulated capital for industrialization.

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*Ho Chi Minh: "The Alliance of Workers and Farmers," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 246.

Therefore, in the years ahead, our party advocates making concerted use of our forces in order to bring about a leap forward in the development of agriculture, which includes crop production, livestock production, forestry and ocean fishing, with a view toward achieving three objectives: providing grain and food for all of society and establishing grain reserves, supplying agricultural, forestry and marine products to industry as raw materials and rapidly increasing the sources of export goods as stated in the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum and the resolutions of the recent party plenums. At the same time, every effort must be made to develop light industry and the consumer goods industry in order to rapidly stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the people and help to accumulate capital for carrying out industrialization.

Concerning accelerating the scientific-technological revolution within agriculture in our country, I had an opportunity to present the matter in a rather basic, complete and comprehensive fashion at the 2nd National Scientific and Technical Conference held in 1978. Today, therefore, I shall only emphasize a number of points, primarily those dealing with the importance of grain and food production.

Within agriculture, the problem of both pressing and long-range urgency that science and technology must concentrate on helping to successfully resolve is the grain and food problem. Our country's present population is more than 52 million. By 1985, if planned parenthood is practiced well, the population will still reach 60 million and it is projected to rise to 75 million or higher by the year 2000. With limited arable land and a growing population, in order to basically resolve the grain and food problem, we must make every effort to accelerate agricultural production, forestry and fishing.

The matter of important significance in comprehensively developing agriculture in our country is the need to orient scientific and technical activities toward developing and making thorough use of the favorable factors and conditions that we have in our labor, arable land, natural resources and tropical environment in order to develop production along the lines of accelerating intensive cultivation, multicropping and clearing land in order to expand the amount of area under cultivation. If, on the 5.6 million hectares of land now in use within agricultural production, we apply such scientific-technical advances as selecting short-term varieties and employing suitable forms of interplanting and companion cropping and manage to raise the average coefficient of land use to 1.6-2 crops per year, we will have an additional 10 to 12 million hectares uderr cultivation. At present, many localities have cooperatives that are raising three crops per year and even four crops per year on certain fields.

As regards the intensive cultivation of rice, the people in the provinces of the Red River Delta have much experience in the intensive cultivation of wet rice. Some

Cooperatives, such as the Vu Thang Cooperative have, by means of intensive cultivation, raised the yield of rice to 8-9 tons and sometimes to 10 tons per hectare. In the Mekong River Delta, the potentials for agricultural development are very large and natural conditions are favorable in many ways. We must make a greater investment of science and technology in this key area. Science and technology must attach importance to research in order to develop upon the valuable experiences of the people. It is necessary to research and apply scientific-technical advances in order to accelerate intensive cultivation, multicropping, the clearing of wilderness and the expansion of the amount of area under cultivation and increase the efficiency of the use of arable land, which is an extremely important scientific-technical guideline in our country's agricultural production.

In order to strongly develop crop production and livestock production, it is necessary to make investments of science and technology in hybridization and breeding. We must make widespread use of modern scientific and technical achievements in order to select and produce seed and manage and produce the various species of crops and livestock with a view toward creating groups of varieties and breeds that are of high yield and stable, that possess good qualities and are resistant to insects and diseases. We must develop a well-based allocation of crops and livestock suited to each province, each district, each area and each micro-area.

Within crop production, we must continue to conduct research in order to develop high yield, short-term varieties of rice. At the same time, full importance must be attached to researching and applying highly effective farming practices for new varieties of rice that have been regionalized so that we can, in the next few years, raise yields in areas that have favorable climatic and land conditions to 4-5 tons per hectare per season and raise rice yields on a national average to 2.5 tons per hectare per season. At the same time, full importance must be attached to work with seeds for the various types of subsidiary food crops, corn, potatoes, cassava, kaoliang and so forth, the various legumes, especially soybeans (developing soybean production is a very important guideline), livestock feed crops and crops that enrich the soil. More importance must be attached to producing seeds of perennial, high yield industrial crops (coffee, rubber and tea), annual industrial crops, sugar, oil and fiber bearing crops, fruit crops, medicinal plants and the tropical special product crops of our country.

Within livestock production, attention must be given to selecting and breeding high yield breeds that effectively support the establishment of a system of livestock production (hogs, cattle and buffalo) that is scientifically based for each territorial area and for the various types of production. Our country has many different territorial areas. In the Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta, we must continue to accelerate the development of hog herds and expand the various types of poultry production. In the mountainous forests and the highlands, such as Viet Bac, the Northwest and the Central Highlands, in addition to hogs and poultry, it is necessary to strongly develop the production of such species of horned livestock as buffalo and cattle and the production of species that consume grass, such as goats, rabbits, etc.

Scientific and technical activities must be focused on researching methods of intensive production within livestock production, primarily resolving the problem of livestock feed and developing more effective methods for preventing diseases, especially contagious diseases, and parasites of livestock. In the years ahead, in conjunction with building and expanding high yield feed installations for livestock production, we must concentrate our efforts on successfully reducing the feed cost per kilogram of weight gain. We must accelerate the research and application of scientific-technical advances and advanced technical measures in order to increase the output of beef, buffalo meat and milk from both cattle and buffalo.

In order to raise yields within crop production, we must, together with conducting research in order to increase our capacity to produce phosphate fertilizer and nitrate fertilizer, attach full importance to producing and using various types of organic fertilizer and green manure. While accelerating livestock production in order to have adequate livestock manure for crop production, importance must be attached to raising and developing the production of duckweed. Because, duckweed is a nitrogen rich fertilizer for crops.

Science and technology must also give attention to efficiently combining biological measures, such as the use of micro-organisms, growth stimulants, livestock feed supplements and so forth with other technical measures, such as the use of water conservancy, the application of science and mechanization in order to develop natural potentials as best possible, increase the yield of arable land and raise crop and livestock yields.

It is necessary to invest science and technology in the effort to maintain and increase the fertility of arable land and stop tropical erosion. We must use combined agriculture and forestry to rapidly restore the fertility to millions of hectares of fallow land and barren hills, thereby making an important contribution to increasing the amount of agricultural land to tens of millions of hectares or more. Scientific and technical activities must be oriented toward protecting, managing, developing and making optimum use of surface and underground water sources, preventing the decline of water sources and preventing salt water from inundating the mainland. We must accelerate the various research efforts designed to make efficient use of natural resources and protect and maintain the continuous growth of plant and animal life while maintaining the ecological balance.

Our country has vast ocean waters and many rivers and streams. The ocean plays an extremely important position in building the country and protecting the fatherland. In the immediate future, it is necessary to accelerate the research and application of scientific-technological advances in order to develop the production of aquatic and marine products, especially support shrimping, fishing and so forth and to broaden crop and livestock production in the fresh water, brackish water and salt water environments.

Every effort must be made to accelerate the scientific and technological activities being conducted within forestry in order to effectively support the requirements of developing forestry in a comprehensive manner and provide practical support of afforestation, the cultivation and protection of forests and the processing of the various types of forestry products; we must establish optimum harvesting methods and the most efficient commercial afforestation methods.

Importance must be attached to researching the possibilities for coordinating agriculture, forestry and fishing with a view toward establishing a firm foundation for opening new land to cultivation, establishing new economic zones and supporting comprehensive economic development in the foothills, the highlands and the coastal areas.

While accelerating our activities to support the development of agriculture, forestry and fishing in a practical and effective manner, science and technology must make competent contributions to the improvement of the diet of our people. In the immediate future, we must conduct research to improve the structure of the diet along the lines of reducing its starch content and increasing the amount of protein and other elements as permitted by the supply of grain and food products. Over the long range, we must provide for the diet of our people all the elements, nutrients, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals and minor elements that are needed, provide them in an efficient and scientific manner that is consistent with the characteristics of the nation. This is an extremely important matter, one that is related to the guidelines for the development of production, to the physical and intellectual development of the Vietnamese.

We must make greater investments of science and technology in the consumer goods industry, focusing our efforts on accelerating the development of domestic sources of raw materials, processing, storage, packaging and spare parts and repair work in order to make full use of scarce production capacity. It is necessary to rapidly introduce scientific-technological advances in order to strongly develop the production of products for which there is a pressing need, such as the processing of grain and food products and the weaving of cloth and silk as well as the production of other consumer goods produced from domestic raw materials, such as wood, paper, leather, soap, earthenware and porcelain, glass and some important export goods, such as coffee, rubber, tea, tobacco, raw silk and handicraft and art products.

Over the long range, science and technology must help to establish an increasingly improved and efficient structure in order to comprehensively develop the various sectors in light industry, increase the variety of products being produced and raise the quality of products to international standards in order to meet the pressing needs of the people, rapidly increase the value of exports and, together with agriculture, serve as the base for the development of heavy industry.

[Jul 81, pp 1-7]

[Text] ...As mentioned above, throughout the period of transition to socialism, we must concentrate our scientific and technical forces on the central task of industrialization and must give priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development in order to gradually retool the national economy, develop production and strengthen the national defense system.

To begin with, science and technology must help to effectively resolve the imbalance among energy, fuels, raw materials and building materials. We must make every effort to successfully meet the requirement of providing a greater output of electric power while doing everything possible to develop the production of coal, petroleum, natural gas, raw materials and the various types of building materials.

At present, energy, in general, and electric power, in particular, are an extremely pressing problem for us. Many factories are not operating at full capacity, partially because of the shortage of electricity. Our present generating capacity is about 5 billion Kwh; in actuality, however, we are only producing 3.7 billion Kwh. Meanwhile, the structure of generating capacity is inefficient. Diesel generated electricity constitutes 48 percent; the majority of the thermo-electric power plants are located in the North. The capacity of the hydroelectric power plants is about 80 billion Kwh but not much of this capacity of being used.

Therefore, in the immediate future, it is necessary to accelerate the application of scientific-technical advances in order to fully utilize the equipment and production capacity of existing power plants. An effort must be made in the next several years to reduce the loss of electricity along the power network to 3-4 percent in order to save hundreds of millions of kilowatt hours per year; an effort must also be made to build small hydroelectric power plants (less than 1,000 kw) that have equipment manufactured by us.

As regards coal, it is necessary to intensify the research and application of advanced mining methods for strip mines as well as underground mines with large veins of coal that lie in complex geographical conditions. We must implement advanced technical regulations in coal sorting in order to increase the output of the coal sorting enterprises and help to increase the output of mined coal per year. It is necessary to intensify the research and application of scientific and technical advances in order to economize on and reduce the loss of coal, petroleum products, raw materials and building materials.

We must urgently prepare the scientific-technical base needed to develop the petroleum and natural gas sector. This is a leading front in the economy; at the same time, it is a leading front of science and technology. We must accelerate the research and application of scientific-technical advances in order to increase the efficiency of exploration. We must learn and rapidly become the masters of the modern technology used to produce, transport and process petroleum and natural gas. We must urgently prepare the scientific-technical base needed to develop the petro-chemical industry and the organic chemical industry. Particular attention must be given to the matter of combating pollution of the environment.

We must immediately make appropriate investments of science and technology in the research and development of atomic power; importance must be attached to training a well coordinated corps of scientific and technical cadres for this field. Our country has many advantages with regard to solar power; many countries in the world are using this source of energy to meet a number of daily needs. Therefore, investing science and technology in the search for ways to use solar power is not something that is beyond the ability of our country; importance must be attached to researching ways to make use of the other forms of energy, such as wind power, methane gas and so forth.

In order to support the long-range guidelines for economic development, investments of science and technology must be made in planning the electrification of the entire country and formulating proposals concerning the optimum rate of electrification of the country in each stage of economic development; we must determine the reserves of the various sources of energy and the possibilities for developing these sources, thereby helping to resolve the problem of establishing the energy and fuel balance.

Science and technology must focus efforts on helping to broaden the raw material and building material base by making integrated and effective use of the various sources of raw materials within the country and making full use of the various types of imported raw materials.

We must make every effort to intensify the scientific and technical activities within the metallurgical sector. At present, our metallurgical sector is still small and weak; it is only producing about 100,000 tons of steel per year using outdated, unmatched equipment; this rate of production is not commensurate with the development of the other industrial sectors.

Therefore, science and technology must concentrate their forces on helping to effectively carry out the exploration, mining and sorting of minerals, the refining of metals and so forth and must gradually improve the quality and broaden the variety of steel and alloys for production. Because we lack coke, science and technology must attach importance to researching the method of directly refining ore into steel without the use of coke. Our country has rather large reserves of bauxite, which open the prospect for the widespread use of aluminum alloys in the future. Consequently, importance must be attached to researching ways to increase the efficiency of the mining and refining of bauxite and researching ways to refine aluminum and the various aluminum alloys from bauxite without using much electric power. Science and technology must attach importance to researching ways to improve the ability to mine and refine tin, titanium and rare earth metals, which are valuable metals that we have.

As we move forward, we absolutely must gradually mechanize the various sectors of the national economy, beginning with the important sectors that must be developed rapidly, such as agriculture and a number of sectors within the consumer goods industry.

At present, our level of mechanization is low, only about 10-12 percent; at those places where the level of mechanization is the highest, it is only about 30 percent. The use of machine and equipment capacity stands at a very low level, only 30 percent, and there is a shortage of spare parts. In the immediate future, it is necessary to rapidly and widely apply scientific-technical advances in order to make full use of equipment capacity and resolve the spare parts problem. We must provide a full supply of hand tools and a number of pieces of equipment to agriculture, the processing industry and communications-transportation.

Over the long range, importance must be attached to researching ways to develop the mechanical engineering sector, the heavy machine sector, the general purpose machine sector, the precision machine sector and so forth in a well coordinated manner in order to support the effort to retool the entire national economy on the basis of increasingly modern technology.

We must urgently intensify the research to make specific prososals about the optimum rate of mechanization within the various sectors of the national economy.

We must also attach importance to developing the electronics industry. In order to achieve automation, we absolutely must build the electronics industry. Therefore, it is necessary to revamp and reorganize existing electronic installations and improve both the capabilities and the quality of operation of these installations while attaching importance to rapidly delving into micro-electronic technology.

We must increase the investment of science and technology in building the chemical industry. We must intensify the various research efforts to effectively support the development of chemical fertilizer and insecticide production and realize the projection to raise the capacity of the Ha Bac Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant to 100,000 tons in the year ahead (at present, it is only producing 40,000 tons); we must develop the industries producing basic chemicals and eventually meet the majority of our needs for pure chemicals.

Science and technology must make a positive contribution to truly developing communications-transportation and information-liaison activities. At present, these sectors are not meeting the requirements of the national economy.

As regards communications-transportation, the percentage of transportation performed by motor vehicles is too high, 18 percent; meanwhile, in the socialist camp, this percentage is no higher than 14 percent. Ocean and river transportation in our country, for which there are many advantages, is developing slowly. Therefore, in the immediate future, we must make investments of science and technology in developing the various types of means of transportation with special importance attached to developing ocean and river transportation and increasing the cargo handling capacity of the various seaports. Every effort must be made to eventually build ships of the 3,000 ton class, 1,500 horsepower tugboats, coastal passenger vessels with a capacity of 1,000 seats, dredgers with a capacity of 3,000 cubic meters per hour and reinforced steel, cement boats with a capacity of 300 tons and automated cargo handling barges with a capacity of 2,000 tons. We must intensify the research to make maximum use of railroad transportation capacity and reorganize the motor transport network in the most efficient and economical manner possible while strongly developing the use of rudimentary and improved means of transportation and strongly increasing the use of mechanized means of transportation.

Over the long range, science and technology must research ways to broaden the communications network, formulate plans for developing the transportation sector so that its structure is balanced and efficient in terms of the means of transportation used and gradually modernize cargo handling and seaport systems.

Scientific and technical advances must be utilized to build a unified signal-liaison system throughout the country that is linked with the information networks of foreign countries, meets advanced technical standards and is rapid, precise, modern and convenient.

Appropriate attention must be given to developing the building sector. At present, the sector's equipment is inferior, building capacity has not increased for many years, projects are put into use slowly and both the quality of projects and the quality of building materials are low. In the years ahead, it is necessary to accelerate research in order to increase the percentage of model designs used to 70-80 percent and replace 30 percent of the bricks used with local building materials and unbaked building materials.

Over the long range, we must concentrate the forces of science and technology on planning urban and rural development on a nationwide scale and for each area. We must prepare the bases for the industrialization of the building sector.

We must make every effort to develop medical science in order to safeguard the health of the people and their ability to work. It is first of all necessary to intensify the research on the incidence of the various illnesses among the people and focus efforts on preventing, diagnosing and treating the various illnesses well, especially tropical illnesses, illnesses of children, occupational illnesses and so forth. The scientific agencies must attach importance to activities designed to provide the raw material bases from medicinal plants for the pharmaceuticals industry. We must learn and develop upon the valuable experiences of national medicine and combine them with the modern achievements of world medical science in order to gradually establish an advanced medical science for our country.

We must allocate a significant scientific-technical force to further intensifying basic investigations and the integration of information on natural conditions and the socio-economic factors within each area, province and district as well as on a nationwide scale in order to establish a system of bases and data that is increasingly complete and comprehensive and has a high degree of reliability and accuracy to serve as the firm foundation for reorganizing production and for drafting and formulating socio-economic development plans. In the years ahead, we must mobilize forces to formulate and implement key programs and projects in the basic investigation of natural conditions, mineral resources and biological resources with a view toward effectively supporting the development of agriculture forestry and marine products production, the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas and the completion of the system of national maps.

We absolutely must mobilize scientific and technical forces to competently support the reorganization of production and the redistribution of labor on a nationwide scale, within each locality and within each territorial area in a manner consistent with the guideline of developing the economy and developing society toward large-scale socialist production, closely coordinating the central economy with the local economy and coordinating the economy with the defense of the nation.

At present, our country's population in unevenly distributed. While the population density in the provinces of the Red River Delta is 700 to 800 persons per square kilometer and 400 to 500 persons per square kilometer in the Mekong River Delta, it is about 25 to 50 persons per square kilometer in the mountainous forests and the highlands. The labor force in the countryside constitutes about 80 percent of the total labor force; of the rural labor force, agriculture constitutes 78 percent, forestry constitutes 2.5 percent, fishing constitutes 2.3 percent while small industry and the artisan trades only constitute about 5 percent. Within agriculture, crop production occupies more than 68 percent of the labor force while only 4-5 percent is engaged in livestock production.

Therefore, science and technology must make a positive contribution to reorganizing production and redistributing labor by helping to plan specialized farming areas and new economic zones and replanning the populated areas in order to correct the imbalance mentioned above. In the immediate future, forces must be concentrated on successfully implementing the various programs for redistributing production forces and building the district level.

Of special importance in the years ahead as well as over the long range is the need to orient scientific and technical activities toward supporting the management of the economy and the management of society. We must accelerate the application of scientific-technical advances in order to build the economic, scientific and technical information network and rapidly achieve an increasingly high level of modernization in order to promptly supply the necessary information to leadership and economic management agencies.

Science and technology must make positive contributions to the improvement of planning so that plans truly become an effective tool of economic management and the improvement of the management of production on a nationwide scale, within each sector, within each locality and within each enterprise in order to create the conditions for rapidly introducing scientific and technical advances in production and applying scientific methods of organizing labor for the purposes of rationalizing production, raising labor productivity and raising economic returns. Importance must be attached to successfully implementing the research program in cybernetics in order to support the effort to improve the organization of production and economic management.

As mentioned above, in the process of carrying out the scientific-technological revolution, we have the extremely important task of developing our scientific and technical potentials and successfully building a system of advanced science and technology for our country.

Speaking in long-range terms, we definitely must establish a comprehensive, increasingly advanced and modern system of science and technology that consists of the various sectors within the field of the natural sciences, scch as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, mechanics and the earth sciences, the various sectors in the field of the social sciences, such as philosophy, law, political economics, sociology, psychology, history, literature, ethnology, linguistics and so forth and the various sectors within the scientific-technical field.

This system of science and technology of our country will be built and forged gradually in individual stages characterized by orderly but extremely positive steps forward and by leaps forward directly to advanced and modern levels of development, especially within a number of sectors in our country that have the necessary conditions and advantages.

However, because our economic potential, material bases and corps of cadres are limited, we must first concentrate our forces on developing the vital sectors of science and technology with a view toward providing practical and effective support of economic development, of socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland.

As regards those scientific and technical sectors that are of special importance and show prospects for becoming leading, unique scientific and technical sectors of our country, appropriate importance must be attached to every area in order to bring about a leap forward in the development of these sectors and rapidly achieve a level of advancod and modern development.

In the immediate future, we must make every effort to strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies, beginning by strengthening the State Science and Technology Commission; we must strengthen the scientific and technical research agencies, establish the Vietnam Academy of Sciences at an early date and strengthen the installations that conduct scientific and technical activities as well as those that provide material and financial support of these activities. We must closely coordinate the scientific and technical management agencies with the research agencies, improve the management of scientific and technical activities and improve the management of research programs and projects in order to increase the effectiveness and quality of scientific and technical activities and rapidly introduce scientific and technical advances in production.

We must make every effort to strengthen our scientific and technical potentials, beginning by strengthening the existing corps of scientific and technical cadres. The major drawbacks of the corps of scientific and technical cadres at this time are its lack of coordination, the decentralized, spontaneous training and utilization of this corps, the serious imbalance between cadres who have a college education or higher and cadres who have a middle level education, between scientific-technical cadres and skilled workers and the shortage of leading cadres and scientific-technical management cadres. Ordinarily, in the other countries of the world, the ratio between scientific-technical cadres and skilled workers is 1/20; in the Soviet Union, it is 1/23 while, in our country at this time, it is 1/14; the ratio between cadres who have a college level education or higher and middle level technical cadres is usually 1/4 but, in our country, there are places where there are 2 cadres who have a college level education or higher for every 1 middle level technical cadre. This is not to mention inefficient utilization, that is, the practice of training cadres for one job while using them on another; the number of grade 5 or higher workers is very small and the average grade of our manual workers at this time is very low, only 2.2.

We absolutely must redeploy the existing corps of scientific and technical cadres by being determined to use them in the correct places, in the correct sector and trade and by concentrating on assigning them to areas of key importance, beginning with applied research and developmental research; we must create the conditions for scientific and technical cadres to keep more closely abreast of the realities of production.

Every effort must be made to improve the advanced training to raise the qualifications of existing cadres. At the same time, we must formulate planning for training scientific and technical cadres at home as well as overseas in order to gradually give the corps of scientific and technical cadres the qualifications needed to meet the requirements of the tasks, goals and guidelines of economic development and scientific and technical development in the immediate future as well as over the long range.

We must quickly expand training in order to increase the size of the corps of technical workers and improve the quality of this corps in order to meet the rising needs of production, everyday life and national defense. Attention must be given to important areas; at present, however, there is a very serious shortage of technical workers for industry, ocean fishing, forestry, the energy industry, mechanical engineering, the mining of minerals, the refining of metals, the petroleum and natural gas sector and the chemical industry.

Policies must be adopted to provide incentive for scientific and technical activities that effectively support production and daily life. We must provide appropriate material and psychological incentive for projects of high scientific and technical value and for inventions and discoveries of major economic significance. We must appropriately reward those who, as a result of developing an innovation, making a technological improvement or rationalizing production, raise labor productivity, provide high economic returns and so forth.

We must attach full importance to improving training on the college level and attach importance to carrying out the reform of general school education in order to improve the quality of instruction and closely link the effort to heighten knowledge at the school to the realities of production, combat and everyday life.

We must make every effort to broaden our international cooperation in science and technology, beginning with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, while broadening our cooperation with the developing countries. We must closely link scientific and technical cooperation to economic cooperation in a manner that is oriented toward vital areas, raises economic-technical returns and develops and strengthens our country's scientific-technical potentials; at the same time, we must acquire the advanced and modern scientific and technical achievements of the world.

Now, I would like to express a number of opinions concerning the matter with which all of you are concerned, namely, what must the Youth Union do and how must it do it in order to truly develop the shock role of youths in the scientific-technological revolution that is developing so very richly in our country.

In past years, having been forged in the realities of a life of labor and combat, our country's young generation, the majority of whom have been trained in the socialist school and come into contact with modern science and technology, has made extraordinary progress in many areas. Even the young generation in the newly liberated areas in the South has shown itself to possess patriotism and love of socialism and has made significant advances.

The revolutionary nature, the intelligence and the talent of our youths were brilliantly manifested in the war of resistance against the French and the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation as well as in the two recent wars to protect the fatherland against the Chinese aggressor army.

The revolutionary nature, intellect and talent of our youths have also been strongly utilized in productive labor, in economic construction, in the effort to build the new life, in maintaining political security and social order and in combating negative phenomena in economic and social life.

At present, as a result of daring to think and daring to act, many movements and numerous advanced model units in production, combat, science and technology have emerged in many sectors and trades, in many localities of the country.

However, it must be said that some of our youths have shortcomings and weaknesses that must be rapidly overcome. The level of education and the scientific and technical qualifications, in general, of youths still do not meet the requirements of tasks even though much progress has been made, some youths have not completed level I general school and the average technical level of young workers is less than grade 2 while the number of grade 4 or 5 young workers only constitutes 6 percent. Two-thirds of young scientific and technical cadres are still at the starting grade and only one-fifth of them are grade 1 scientific and technical cadres. The number of young cadres who possess economic management and scientific-technical management skills is still small.

We have more than 1 million technical workers but they only produce about 30,000 innovations and technological improvements each year; this is a low number. There are nearly 30,000 basic Youth Union organizations with 20,000 youth science and technology teams and committees; however, only 500 basic organizations conduct innovation activities and these activities are of limited quality. This also shows that the scientific and technical activities of youths have not truly been closely linked to daily life nor have they formed a strong emulation movement throughout the country.

In the new stage of the revolution, our Youth Union members and youths must display high revolutionary zeal and make every effort to be worthy of being the shock force in the scientific and technological revolution in our country.

To begin with, the Communist Youth Union must widely unite and organize youths into a shock force on the scientific and technical front. The Youth Union must develop the tremendous capabilities of the young within tight organizations that are united in will and action, always take the initiative and are always creative so that youths, be they at factories, worksites, mines, state farms, cooperatives or army units, at research institutes or schools, always stand on the frontline, always charge forth to the places of the most difficult and arduous work in the building and protection of the fatherland and always inspire everyone to excellently complete every task, thus creating a widespread emulation movement throughout the country.

Each of our Youth Union members and youths is in a production or combat organization, an economic or scientific-technical organization. Therefore, the organizing of the activities of youths in the scientific-technological revolution can assume one of two forms:

The first form is the organizations of the Youth Union, such as the Youth Union detachments and chapters at corresponding basic units; the detachments and chapters of the Youth Union must have a truly deep understanding of the production or combat task, the economic or scientific-technical task of the unit. On this basis, it is necessary to motivate and guide Youth Union members and youths in fulfilling their shock role, set good examples of high productivity, skilled production and skilled fighting, of innovations, inventions and technological improvements of value and create good models of the successful application of scientific-technical advances in production and of highly effective activities in research and instruction; at the same time, it is necessary to mobilize and persuade everyone to work together to successfully carry out the primary production, combat, scientific or technical task of his unit or agency.

The above is the basic and most widely employed form for organizing youths in the scientific-technological revolution.

Another form can be organizing youth projects and assigning youths to carry out these projects from start to finish. It is also possible for youths to only play the leading role, the role as the nucleus in order to mobilize the masses to perform an assigned task. It is possible to establish shock youth units to perform certain tasks in production or combat or in scientific-technical activities.

You must attach full importance to specific forms of organization and activities that are suited to the characteristics of the young, ones that create interest and enthusiasm, in order to regularly encourage the young in scientific and technical activities. For example, it is possible to organize exhibits of the creative activities of the young, organize contests and scientific and technical activities of youths and so forth. In other countries, such as the Soviet Union, there is a Youth Science Council directly under the Central Committee of the Youth Union that annually awards large prizes to young scientists who make worthy contributions.

You must conduct research to determine which forms are best suited to us and propose them to the state. You must keep abreast of the practical activities of Youths, especially at places where the movement is intense; it is at these places that the new, the good frequently emerge. Among the creations of the masses, you must find and present advanced model units, increase the number of these units and broaden the movement with a new quality.

In past years, we also had good forms of activities for youths, such as the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement and the "creative youth" movement in science and technology; the "skill training and testing" movement among young workers; the campaign of rural youths to produce 35 million tons of fertilizer and build water conservancy projects; the "three readies and five assaults" movement; the "determined to win" movement among the armed forces; the movement to "build collectives of socialist students" and the "light of culture" campaign; you must do a better job of summarizing experiences in order to heighten and broaden these movements.

The forms of organization of scientific and technical activities for youths must be extremely flexible and should not be limited to any one specific form, rather, they must be based on the specific requirements of each sector, each locality and each production installation in order to establish a suitable scale and level.

As regards the scale of activities, forces should be deployed on the basis of the requirements of the task at hand; a Youth Union detachment, a Youth Union chapter or many chapters can be put in charge of these activities, the youths of an entire sector or joint sectors can be organized or these activities can be conducted by the Youth Union Central Committee. As regards the level on which these activities should be conducted, they can range from complying with regulations and codes, making technological improvements and rationalizing production to making important innovations or major discoveries, carrying out youth projects that involve a high level of science and technology or carrying out experimental scientific projects with the cooperation of the research institutes and colleges.

Of importance with regard to the forms of organization and the activity plans of youths is that they must develop the spirit of initiative and the creativity of the young generation in every field in order to effectively accelerate the scientific-technological revolution.

In the process of doing this, the Youth Union must discover young talents, must train skilled scientific and technical cadres for the country. The Youth Union must take steps to help and create the conditions for young scientific and technical cadres to perform their work and make good contributions and must motivate and teach them to humbly study, raise their qualifications in every area and improve their specialized skills. We must criticize manifestations of narrowmindedness and the attitude of disregarding youths, must overcome the maladies of arbitrariness, authoritarianism, the use of pressure and the misuse of young talents, which violate the right of collective ownership of the young in all activities, in general, and in scientific and technical activities, in particular.

In order for the scientific and technical activities of youths to be of high quality and achieve good results, the Youth Union Central Committee and the executive committees of the Youth Union on the various levels must provide close, detailed guidance and establish a clear division of responsibilities to insure that the activities of youths are continuous and intense. They must avoid making vague, general appeals and avoid the practices of not conducting preliminary or final reviews, not learning from experience, not offering fair awards, not taking reasonable disciplinary action when necessary and not providing thorough inspections or supervision.

We must insure that youths become involved in the scientific and technological revolution not only on the basis of revolutionary zeal, but also with their scientific and technical intellect, not only in the form of individuals or separate units, but in the form of a broad emulation movement of the young generation coordinated with the strength of the working people in order to create a revolutionary movement that possesses a tremendous combined strength, a movement within which youths must be the leading force, must be the shock force.

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CSO: 4209/20

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET SPEECH ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 1-4, 13

[Final portion of speech delivered by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, at the 2nd Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Ho Chi Minh City: "The Youth Union's Teaching of Communism and Organizing of Revolutionary Activities"]

[Text] ...In the years ahead, we face the following basic and pressing tasks: making every effort to stabilize the economic situation and the living conditions of the people while heightening our vigilance, maintaining political security and social order and strengthening the national defense system.

Stabilizing the living conditions of the people means meeting their needs for food, clothing, shelter, travel, education and health care. The daily requirements of our people are still very modest but it is not easy even to meet these minimum requirements. Each day, we need more than 1,000 tons of rice, 600 to 700 tons of vegetables, 50 to 70 tons of meat and roughly 150 tons of fish. To merely provide the food for two meals, we must use 400 five ton trucks per day. Providing stable living conditions is a large, complicated task, one that requires very large efforts. It is truly revolutionary work.

There is no other way to stabilize living conditions than by accelerating production. We must solve the problems regarding living conditions on the basis of production. In the present situation, accelerating production means accurately assessing production capacity, finding every possible way to make full use of existing capacity, practicing economy, providing suitable management and orienting every effort toward raising labor productivity, reducing production costs and improving product quality. The path leading to high labor productivity, reduced production costs and high product quality can only be the path of the technological revolution. Accelerating production under our circumstances also means accelerating export-import activities, exporting goods so that we can import goods and vice versa; thus, exports-imports have become a factor stimulating production.

To stabilize living conditions, we must, besides accelerating production, improve distribution and circulation. This means that we must control goods, control money, manage the market, combat profiteers and organize distribution in such a way that goods are delivered to the hands of consumers.

we must concern ourselves with the food, clothing, education and health care of the people, provide the people with security and concern ourselves with production and trade. All of these jobs have become revolutionary jobs and face the Communist Youth Union, the youths of the city with a tremendous responsibility. Youth Union members and youths, with their powerful forces and fine revolutionary qualities, must be the persons who take the lead, the persons who charge forth to the places of greatest difficulties in all fields of the struggle.

As the inheritors of the revolutionary undertaking of previous generations, as persons who possess powerful forces and tremendous revolutionary capabilities, youths must consider the tasks of the party to be their own undertaking and must accept the historic mission of turning these tasks into living reality.

The 4th Congress of the Party stated that "the brilliant future of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland lies in the hands of youths, teenagers and children." This means that the task of truly building the new society is the task of youths. The best that previous generations could do was to destroy the old and lay a firm foundation for the development of the new; the building of a totally new society is the work of subsequent generations. And, in keeping with this viewpoint, the tasks of youths, in general, and of the Communist Youth Union, in particular, can be summarized in two words: learn and act.

Of foremost importance is the need for all youths to study communism because, in a very natural way, it is the lofty ideal and dream of our youths. How do we understand communism, what does the study of communism involve? How do we study communism? Communism is a natural development. The development of capitalism will inevitably lead to communism. Marx proved this truth through a most precise, detailed and thorough study of capitalist society. Communism, in which exploitation of man by man no longer has a basis for existing, in which production capacity is liberated and man has the conditions needed to develop comprehensively, is the most equal and beautiful society in the history of man. Learning communism involves recognizing this very natural development. You must deeply study the history of the development of mankind, study capitalism, study the new age ushered in by the October Revolution and study the history of the struggle of our nation, the history of the worker movement and the history of our party. All of this will provide you with a correct and deep understanding of communism. However, this knowledge is not enough to become a communist. It is very simplistic to think that we can become a communist merely by accepting that which is presented in books. The genuine communist is always forged in revolutionary struggle. Even knowledge must include knowledge gained through practical experience. When you, yourself, see your parents, brothers and sisters living under the oppression and exploitation of capitalists and landowners; when you endure the suffering of the oppressed and the exploited; when you see the sacrifices that must be made to topple class enemies and protect the victories that have been won, you have forged yourself to be a communist. Knowledge must be closely linked to practical action. Practical action, in turn, supplements knowledge. Only when you are extremely angered by exploiters and parasites who live on the backs of others, only when your heart is moved and feels shame in the face of the suffering of others, in the face of the homeless poor and the uneducated and in the face of laborers carrying heavy loads to whom we are unable to provide the equipment needed to liberate their shoulders; only when you feel that you cannot sit still in the face of machinery waiting for someone to operate it, in the face of persons waiting for machines, in the face of machines and persons waiting for raw materials, in the face of farmland waiting for someone to farm it or in the face of persons and farmland waiting for fertilizer, only then will your communist education have permeated your very bodies. In order to imbue the youths of the city with these pure revolutionary sentiments, the Communist Youth Union must coordinate with the related sectors for the purpose of further improving the quality of the teaching of tradition by building memorials and areas of historic ruins that are worthy of their stature. We must make a deep and strong impression upon our youths concerning the sacrifices made by previous generations to win independence and freedom. If, in the future, groups of young men and women spend their Sundays and holidays visiting the iron land of Cu Chi, visiting the gravesites of the communists who fell on Con Dao or in the Nga Ba Rong area of historic ruins or travel to Nha Be to visit the iron forest combat zone, they will relive the long years of this arduous and extremely brave struggle. And, the youths of our city must travel even further, travel to the origin of the revolution. History and tradition will bring pride and this will awaken the self-confidence of the young.

Besides teaching tradition, we must give particular attention to teaching practical knowledge (teaching practical knowledge is of utmost importance to students). We all know that the basic and pressing tasks at this time are to accelerate production, stabilize living conditions and maintain our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland; youths must be provided with the practical knowledge needed to successfully perform these tasks. If accelerating production is the foremost task, youths must have a knowledge of production. Each day, we use electricity and water but never know how electricity or water are produced and very many of us have never even stepped foot in a power plant or water plant. We come into contact with tools and machines each day but few of us know how machines are produced, which is one of the production sectors that our party has defined as a key sector. We consume grain and food each day but some persons do not know how to raise rice or vegetables. If we do not understand production, it is very difficult to have feelings concerning production. Coming into contact with production is coming into contact with the most basic, most intense activity of social life. In this spirit, the Communist Youth Union must organize trips by youths to factories and fields not merely to vist and observe, but to participate in work with manual workers and farmers. The Communist Youth Union must closely link its training and learning activities with the labor of manual workers and farmers and should not confine itself to the schools or limit itself to reading books, magazines and other materials. Only when we work with manual workers and peasants, when we do not confine ourselves to the schools and do not limit ourselves to reading books, magazines and other materials, only when we work with manual workers and farmers do we become genuine communists. Every Youth Union member must be a person who has an education and knows how to work. This is extremely necessary and is, at the same time, extremely basic.

In order for youths to become the persons who build the new society and become genuine builders of socialism and communism, they must occupy the fortress of science.

In order to build the country, build industry and build agriculture, it is necessary to possess knowledge, necessary to have a grasp of science. To accomplish this, it is necessary to study, constantly study. Learning the science in all fields of knowledge, studying, studying, studying in a conscientious and patient manner--this is our present task. Youth Union members and youths must develop a polytechnical viewpoint for themselves. The Youth Union must coordinate with the various sectors to organize the teaching of trades to youths and endeavor to make everyone proficient in one trade and eventually knowledgeable in many. Because our country is still poor and is in the initial period of socialist construction, we need very many carpenters, masons, pipe fitters and so forth. These are minimum levels of technical knowledge, and youths must at least know how to use a chisel, plane, file and so forth.

We have a dream that someday in the not too distant future, the youths of our city, after completing their day's work, will immerse themselves in studies, study intensely, study with the full sense of being the master of the future.

Learning practical knowledge is of extremely important significance. Model units emerge from within the revolutionary movement of the masses. Advanced model units exist within the movement. In view of their sensitivity to the new, the role played by youths is of very decisive significance in accepting the new and, as a result, in increasing the number of model units. If youths are the persons taking the lead in building model fields and creating new productivity, youths must assume the responsibility for popularizing the new, for spreading the new, for causing the new to win victory on a broad scale. Popularizing a model unit is difficult work, work in which it is always necessary to create the conditions for making that which is a model universal. Therefore, the effort to popularize model units must always be closely linked to guidance because the popularization of model units is not something that occurs spontaneously. The popularization of model units requires steadfast efforts. As persons who are ardent about the new, youths, under the leadership of the party committee echelons, are the persons who possess all the necessary skills to study and popularize advanced model units. Our city presently has the factors of a new movement. We have high hopes that the youths of our city will strongly respond to this movement and advance it to new stages of development. These hopes of ours are based on a fundamental fact, namely, that youths possess fine revolutionary qualities and possess powerful forces in all areas of social life.

Dear comrades,

The fact that the studying done by youths is closely linked to practical activities raises the matter of organizing the forces of youths. The Communist Youth Union must organize its practical activities so that when studying, when organizing revolutionary activities, youths can educate themselves and struggle for their lofty ideals.

The Youth Union must have suitable, interesting forms of activities for organizing and rallying the entire young generation. The organizations of youths should not merely conduct political activities but must meet the diverse requirements of the various strata of youths. However, all of these various forms must be very closely linked to the tasks during each period of time and must, on this basis, organize youths in revolutionary activities.

As you know, supplying vegetables to the people of the city has become a pressing problem. Although we have land and rather skilled labor, the working people of the city do not have enough vegetables. This is an unacceptable situation. If the Youth Union were to consider this task to be its own task and were to actively participate, either directly or indirectly, in the work of building vegetable production areas, this situation would surely change for the better.

Within the wards and villages, the task of the Youth Union is to provide assistance in every field; for example, it has a responsibility to care for poor teenagers and children, to help families that must live in dingy, crowded dwellings, to resolve problems related to public sanitation or to resolve problems in the distribution of grain and food. Do you recall how these jobs were performed under the old system? Was not everyone only concerned with himself, did anyone give attention to how others lived, did anyone give attention to households in which elderly or ill persons lived? Who must struggle against these things if not youths? Should not the Communist Youth Union organize youth units to help maintain sanitation and distribute grain and food products? Youths can deliver grain to the hands of the ill and the elderly who are in need of help. In summary, youths must take practical steps to resolve one problem or another, even if it might be the smallest and simplest problem of all. The Communist Youth Union must, with its spirit of initiative and determination, know how to provide assistance in every field. In this way, the Youth Union will gain the participation of its members and youths in revolutionary actions.

The matter of organizing and rallying forces is very important. The Youth Union must deeply research each type force and each area, must gain an understanding of the thinking and needs of youths and the qualifications and abilities of each person in order to adopt new, interesting and subtle forms of activity.

The requirements of youths are very diverse, consequently, there must be very many forms of activity. Particular attention must be given to the fact that in order to organize and rally forces, it is necessary to work on the level of the team and the street, work at the places at which youths reside.

As the competent arm and the dependable reserve unit of the party, the Youth Union must attach importance to building itself into a strong and stable organization and to helping Youth Union members endeavor to become party members. The Youth Union must regularly obtain the criticisms of its members concerning cadres, party members and party organizations in order to help build the party.

The Youth Union must better fulfill its responsibility as the organization that directly educates teenagers and children. This is an especially important field of work of tremendous significance. The Youth Union has the responsibility, along with related sectors, of basically molding the sentiments of more than 170,000 poor, uneducated teenagers and children, many of whom live lives of vagrants, the painful scenes of which still strike our eyes on a daily basis.

The Youth Union must put its best members in charge of the unit, attract children to unit activities by conducting interesting activities and, in this way, train and teach children to obey the five teachings of Uncle Ho.

In the guidance it provides, the Youth Union must give attention to helping to put the fulfillment of military obligations on a regular basis, give the various strata of youths a clear understanding of their rssponsibility to protect the fatherland, insure that they are always in a state of readiness and work with the various sectors to provide work to and help resolve the difficulties of youths who return from the army at the end of their service.

The Youth Union must coordinate very closely with the various sectors in its work. In order to organize the actions of youths in production, the Youth Union must work closely with industry, agriculture, etc. In order to gain the participation of youths in the field of circulation and distribution, the Youth Union must closely coordinate with the commerce sector. Similarly, the Youth Union must maintain relations with the education sector, the cultural sector and the physical culture and sports sector. The Youth Union organization must be a revolutionary organization; therefore, it must maintain very close ties to the basic level, must mobilize and organize youths in revolutionary actions on the basis of the movement on the basic level. This requires a large revolution in the style of guidance and the work methods of the Youth Union organizations; without this revolution, they will fall into bureaucracy and administrativism and, as a result, lose their vitality.

One matter that I would like to especially emphasize is that immediately after the conclusion of a congress, you must immediately organize very specific, very practical revolutionary activities so that every congress yields improvements.

In this spirit, I wish you success!

May the Youth Union members and youths of Ho Chi Minh City live, fight, work and study in the example set by the great Uncle Ho!

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CSO: 4209/20

ROLE OF YOUTH UNION IN WELCOMING DISCHARGED SOLDIERS EMPHASIZED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 16-17, 28

/Article by Vu Nhien: "A Few Suggestions Concerning Youth Union Activities in the Welcoming of Military Personnel Returning to the Locality or Unit"/

/Text/ In the wars of resistance against the French colonialists, against the United States for national salvation and against the Beijing expansionist aggressors, the organizations of the Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Teenagers' Unit have, under the leadership of the party and fulfilling their functions as revolutionary shock units, as representatives of the right of collective ownership of the young, actively participated in successfully carrying out the various policies regarding demobilized military personnel and military personnel transferred to another sector, thereby making it possible for hundreds of thousands of military personnel to return to their locality or unit upon the completion of their combat tasks and uphold the fine nature and tradition of the army by enthusiastically participating in the building of their birth places, the building of the country, the building of the Youth Union and the Women's Union; many of these persons have become "model citizens" within the locality.

In the face of the new requirements of building and protecting the fatherland, our party and state have adopted the policy that, from now on, all youths will be inducted into the military as they reach military age and all youths who serve in the military for the period of time stipulated by state law will be returned to their locality or unit. Thus, each year, together with bidding farewell to youths as they leave to protect the fatherland, the welcoming of military personnel returning to the locality or unit will become an important, routine and permanent task of the entire party, all the people and the Youth Union organizations. This is not new work, rather, it is work that we have been performing for decades and work that many places have performed relatively well; however, this work has not been closely guided from top to bottom nor has there been a review of experiences, consequently, this work has not been put on a regular basis nor has it become a voluntary movement on the part of the mass of youths and teenagers.

Having investigated the situation in a number of localities, we would like to present a few suggestions concerning Youth Union work in the welcoming of military personnel returning to the locality or unit.

The Youth Union Must Regularly Teach Youth Union Members and Youths About Their Obligation in the Welcoming of Military Personnel Returning to the Locality or Unit

It is necessary to make everyone aware of the fact that military personnel returning to the locality or unit is a requirement in building and protecting the fatherland; they are persons who have completed their task in the standing army and have been transferred to the outside to perform the task of building the country and serving as the category 1 reserves of the army. They are cadres and soldiers who have been educated and forged by the army in the realities of combat, labor, work and studies and who have made certain contributions to building the army and protecting the fatherland. As a result, practically all of them are persons who possess good qualities, revolutionary virtues, a sense of organization and discipline, cultural, scientific and technical qualifications, a wholesome lifestyle and good physical conditioning. They are a valuable asset of the party, the people, the army and the Youth Union.

Receiving military personnel returning to the locality or unit means receiving an additional, new source of strength for performing every revolutionary task within the locality, agency or unit.

Welcoming military personnel returning to the locality or unit is a requirement of the rear area policies of the army, is an expression of the conscience, the sentiments and the responsibility of the Youth Union organization toward Youth Union members and youths who have fulfilled the responsibility assigned them by the Youth Union: to join the army to protect the fatherland. When returning military personnel are received well, it has the impact of teaching and encouraging them to continue to develop upon their achievements in their new position, unites the youths returning to the locality or unit with local youths, motivates the various strata of the young to eagerly join the army to protect the fatherland and so forth.

The Youth Union Must Adopt a Plan for Participating in Welcoming Returning Military Personnel in a Thorough, Concrete Manner Consistent with Local Circumstances

It must be stated that this is not a matter of an administrative, procedural nature nor merely a matter of proper social behavior, rather, it is both an obligation and a matter of sentiment; in the work of inducting youths into the army, the Youth Union holds colorful festivals to bid farewell to youths, thus, it is also necessary for it to welcome returning military personnel in a way that reflects the full measure of the noble sentiments and sacred obligation of the Youth Union and the party. Therefore, every Youth Union organization on the basic level must put a number of cadres and Youth Union members in charge of regularly participating in the welcoming of returning military personnel so that they can work with the various sectors and prepare the conditions needed to welcome these persons in a truly meaningful manner that leaves a deep impression upon them.

When military personnel are returning to the locality, agency or unit, if the fact that they are returning is known in advance and if the necessary conditions exist, a welcome should be organized for them (as was done as many places that welcomed wounded and ill soldiers returning to the village); if a welcome cannot be organized, time must be allocated after they return to visit with them and promptly help to resolve the difficulties they are encountering, such as difficulties with food, shelter and living conditions (if necessary). This, the very important first step, makes them feel positive feelings concerning the Youth Union organization and has the practical effect of rapidly stabilizing their spiritual and material lives so that they can continue, along with the youths and the other people of the locality, to enthusiastically build their birth place, build the country.

Next, the Youth Union should invite them to an informal meeting with the executive committee of the Youth Union or the entire Youth Union organization and suggest that they give a summarized report on their achievements, on their work in the army, express their private thoughts and aspirations to the Youth Union and submit a letter of introduction to participate in Youth Union activities, if any.

The Youth Union executive committee should praise those returning military personnel who completed the task assigned them by the Youth Union and should record their names in the tradition book while explaining to them the situation and tasks of the locality, of the Youth Union and encourage them to enthusiastically participate in building the Youth Union and be ready to accept every assignment of the party. And, depending upon the capabilities of each person, they can be temporarily assigned to a number of Youth Union activities, such as taking charge of teenagers, building the literature and art, physical culture, sports and other units. An effort must be made to not leave one person outside the organization.

Actively Working with the Locality To Provide Jobs for Returning Military Personnel

This is the most basic measure in permanently stabilizing the living conditions of military personnel returning to the locality or unit while utilizing the capabilities of a tremendous labor force of society in the work of building and protecting the country. The Youth Union must promptly propose to the party, the government, the cooperative, the enterprise and so forth that jobs be given to returning military personnel that are consistent with the health, qualifications and abilities of each person, especially women and persons who have chronic illnesses.

The Youth Union can assign a number of cadres and Youth Union members to participate in providing vocational training and specialized professional training to returning military personnel so that they rapidly familiarize themselves with their jobs and so that the energies and intelligence of each person are utilized as much as possible in the revolution; in this way, each person can gradually improve his own life.

If returning military personnel truly make an effort on their job but still encounter extreme difficulties, the Youth Union should organize socialist labor days and use the money and workpoints resulting therefrom to help returning military personnel; the Teenagers' Unit or a number of Youth Union members and youths who live near returning military personnel can be assigned to help them with specific daily chores so that they can delve into their occupation free from worry.

Regularly Teaching and Encouraging Military Personnel Returning to the Locality or Unit To Maintain and Uphold the Nature and Tradition of the Army in Their New Position

The Youth Union must assign cadres to regularly meet with these military personnel to assess the situation regarding the thinking, living conditions, work, production and studies of each person, listen to their private thoughts and aspirations and help them to resolve, or suggest to the party or government that they promptly resolve, shortcomings that returning military personnel might have.

It is necessary to teach and encourage returning military personnel to constantly display a high spirit of revolutionary struggle, always be humble and simple, possess a high sense of organization and discipline, set good examples at all times and places, maintain unity and always display high revolutionary vigilance.

It is necessary to remind them to be understanding of the temporary difficulties of the state and locality and work as hard as possible along with the locality to complete every task.

On major holidays, meetings should be held for returning military personnel so that they can review their tradition and achievements, evaluate and report their recent achievements and encourage one another to emulate to record new achievements; it is necessary to promptly nominate for praise, awards and acceptance into the Youth Union persons who record achievements, introduce outstanding Youth Union members to the party and encourage them to actively forge themselves in every respect and try to contribute their talents and energies to the revolution in order to become "model citizens" in the locality. Persons who temporarily commit mistakes and shortcomings need love and close assistance so that they realize their shortcomings and voluntarily act to rectify them; they should not be made the victims of prejudice and hatred.

The selection of youths and the bidding of farewell to youths as they leave to join the army to perform their task of protecting the fatherland and welcoming military personnel who have completed their task within the army as they return to their locality are the two aspects of a Youth Union task that has the purpose of encouraging and inspiring Youth Union members and youths to join the standing army in order to protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The Youth Union must perform both aspects of this task well in order to not only make a deep impression upon, but also help to deepen the understanding of each Youth Union member and youth concerning his responsibility and obligation in building and protecting the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/20

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON USING STAGNATED MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Council of Ministers Directive on Using Warehoused, Stagnated Equipment and Materials]

[Text] On 26 September 1981 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on mobilizing and using warehoused, stagnant equipment and materials:

During the past several years the materials warehoused and stagnating (including raw materials, materials, and equipment) in the supply units and the production units has steadily increased. At the same time, there has been a shortage of materials to fill the needs of production and construction. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers requests the ministries, the general departments, and the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities to apply the following measures.

1. On the basis of the results of the most recent inventories, the base-level units must immediately draw up an inventory list of the quantities and specifications of the various kinds of stagnant materials, including materials which have been warehoused beyond the required reserve period, and surplus, unused materials.

The maximum storage periods at the base-level units are determined according to the nature and economic-technical characteristics of each type of material, but in general the reserve periods of the various kinds of materials, but in general the storage periods of the various kinds of ordinary materials cannot exceed 3 months in the production units and 6 months in the supply units. The storage periods may be higher for specialized materials that are only used by the unit.

By 30 October 1981 at the latest the base-level units must sent those inventory lists to the upper-level management organs and to the supply organizations in the area (the inventory list of a material should be sent to the corporation dealing in that material) in order to draft a mobilization plan.

2. The ministries, general departments, and people's committees of the municipalities and provinces must guide, oversee, and supervise the base-level units directly under them in carrying out inventories and fully reporting the various kinds of stagnant materials, and must at the same time must closely guide the recapitulation of the stagnant materials situation in the sector or locality, and must promptly transfer stagnant materials so that the bases of the sector or locality can use them.

With regard to the stagnant materials which cannot be transformed or used, or which cannot be completely used within the sector or locality, the ministries and the people's committees of the provinces and localities must report in November, by 30 November 1981 at the latest, to the ministry supplying that type of material, and send copies to the State Planning Commission and the Office of the Council of Ministers, so that such materials can promptly be transfered to other sectors which need them. A copy must also be sent to the government's Materials Control Group.

3. With regard to materials that have been stagnant for a long time and cannot be used within 60 days after being reported to the upper echelon, in the case of production units, or within 90 days, in the case of the supply organizations, and the organ does not transfer them, the directors of the base-level units with stagnant materials are authorized to dispose of them in accordance with the stipulations of the State Industrial Enterprise Statutes, which were promulgated along with Decree No 93-CP, dated 8 April 1977, of the Council of Ministers and Directive, No 316-TTg, of the Premier, regarding the disposal of stagnant materials.

4. The ministries supplying materials are responsible for guiding the supply units in setting the storage norms of the units using the materials and in determining the amount stored in excess, so that the ministry can transfer the excess materials to places which are short of them, grasp the situation of the stagnant materials, synthesize the stagnant materials which the ministries and localities have requested, and carry out redistribution on a nationwide scale. With regard to scarce materials, even though they are not included in the inventory lists of stagnant materials, if the necessary conditions are met and they must be transferred to meet other urgent needs, the supply ministry must reach an aggrement with the ministry which controls the materials so that they can be transferred.

The materials supply ministries are responsible for coordinating with the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Price Commission in studying and resolving problems in the process of redistributing materials (such as prices, capital, and expenses) in a positive spirit, in order to create favorable conditions for the mobilization of warehoused, stagnant materials so that they can be used in production.

5. The government's Materials Control Group is responsible for overseeing the mobilization of warehoused, stagnant materials in accordance with previously promulgated directives and the present directive, while also studying and acting upon the recommendations of the ministries and localities, organizing coordination among the ministries and localities in transfering materials from places with surpluses to places with shortages and, along with the ministries and localities, studying the use of stagnant materials.

5616
CSO: 4209/48

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER USE OF STATE GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Effective Use of the State's Merchandise Fund"

[Text] The state's merchandise fund is created from the sources of domestically produced and imported goods. Continually developing that fund by promoting production while concentrating the merchandise forces in the state is a measure of foremost importance in implementing active, planned distribution and doing an increasingly better job of meeting the people's consumer goods. Positive steps are taken to concentrate most of the products of the state economic sector and control most of the products of the collective and individual sectors in small industry and handicrafts.

Since difficulties are still being encountered in production, there are not yet sufficient goods, the state's merchandise fund must be tightly managed, distributed in a centralized, unified manner, and used rationally and effectively. Distribution on the scale of society must be adjusted so that it can be appropriate to actual production, in the spirit of only distributing and consuming within the scope of the wealth that is produced and setting aside a part for a reserve and gradually accumulating goods. Our basic policy is to eliminate supply distribution and egalitarianism, and to observe the principle of distribution according to the principle of distribution according to labor, first of all fulfilling the essential needs of the people, especially the workers, civil servants, and troops.

As the housewife of all of society, state commerce has the principal responsibility for managing and distributing the state's merchandise fund. The change from the administrative-supply management structure to a commercial structure is an important one. Since many difficulties are still being encountered in production, assuring the supplying of essential goods to people who are on salary is an important and rational policy. The use of commodity-currency relationships does not mean using those relationships to guide prices and commercial procedures. In order to use the state merchandise fund as effectively as possible, it must be divided into three types, with differing methods of distribution: the fund of merchandise supplied to workers, civil servants, and troops at prices that are tied in with salaries (in rationed or unrationed amounts); a fund of merchandise to be exchanged in an organized manner with peasants, fishermen, salt-makers, and handicraft workers, and sold to other categories at the new guidance retail prices; and a fund of merchandise sold at commercial prices. With regard to essential goods, if there is insufficient merchandise priority must be given to the first two funds. Goods in the supply category schould not be sold at commercial prices, especially when they are not supplied in the amounts called for by standards and plans. No matter what the merchandise fund, when buying and selling socialist commerce is responsible for correctly implementing the system of state guidance prices, and not arbitrarily increase prices or impede the struggle to stabilize market prices.

The effective use of the state merchandise funds is an important requirement of the state commercial sector and is intended to contribute to directly promoting production and assure the living standards of workers.

5616
CSO: 4209/48

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM APPLIED IN NAM BO PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--Many Nam Bo provinces are reviewing and expanding the implementation of the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers in production collectives.

As a preparatory step, Hau Giang Province has experimentally applied this system in Vi Thanh Cooperative and each district has done so in a chosen production collective. In the recent summer-fall season, 583 production collectives--57 percent of the total number throughout the province--applied the product contract system. All of the production collectives in the three districts of Long My, Phung Hiep and My Xuyen applied this system. According to local reports, wherever this system was applied, production collective members enthusiastically invested more labor, capital and fertilizers in production, used up all lands to carry out sowing and transplanting and tended the crop on schedule and according to technical regulations. Because Vi Thanh Cooperative yielded a low rice output in the previous five production seasons, a number of its members left the production task for other jobs. Ever since it applied the product contract system, these members have returned and accepted fields on contract. At present, a number of weak production collectives are being strengthened. The province is training and improving cadres and reviewing the implementation of the product contract system in certain areas in order to draw and disseminate experiences and to prevent deviations.

Dong Nai Province has explained Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat to provincial and district cadres and guided its experimental execution in 3 cooperatives and 13 production collectives in various districts. During the current summer-fall season, there are 37 production collectives in Hung Loc Village which have applied the production contract system and of which 30 have done so rather satisfactorily. The province has found that Hung Loc Village has applied the product contract system basically in accordance with Directive No 100 of the Secretariat, that its application has been creative and achieved good results, that these initial results have an important significance to the entire province and that Directive No 100 suits the situation in cooperatives and production collectives but that some specific problems remain to be solved. The province will soon recapitulate the experiences of Hung Loc Village and of the pilot production collectives and cooperatives and will use them in providing guidance and education for cadres, party members and the masses in order to pave the way for steadily expanding the production contract system to other cooperatives and production collectives.

In Song Be Province, a similar experiment is being conducted in the summer-fall season by Production Collective No 1 in Thanh Phuoc Village, Tan Uyen District, and by Chanh Loc Cooperative in Thu Dau Mot City. The province has decided to recapitulate the experiences of these two units after the harvest time, to disseminate them throughout the province for guidance's purposes and to expand the product contracting area in the next winter-spring season.

In Phu Khanh Province, the Agricultural Transformation Committee and various districts have sent many groups of cadres to cooperatives to guide and inspect the year-end settlement of accounts in 145 out of 228 cooperatives. The inspection groups have detected and quickly corrected the erroneous practices of certain cooperatives which have distributed income above and beyond the plan, which have committed land encroachments, carried out land purchases and sales and made expenditures contrary to regulations and which have loosely managed material supplies. The inspection groups have not only directed cooperatives to correctly implement the systems of distribution and material and labor management but have also helped them make a new survey of land and redetermine its yield in order to broadly apply the product contract system in the next 10th-month and winter-spring seasons.

After experimenting in the recent winter-spring and current summer-fall seasons, Phu Khanh has 83 cooperatives which apply the system of product contract with laborers for the cultivation of rice and 43 others which apply this system for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and sugarcanes. The provincial Agricultural Transformation Committee has regularly held advanced training courses and has corrected errors made in applying the product contract system in certain areas by thousands of cadres who are cooperative directors, accountants and production unit leaders. For the current summer-fall season, the cooperatives which let out work on contract have drawn up plot classifying maps, conducted a land survey anew and redetermined the output so that the per hectare yield fixed for almost all the contracted lands is from 2 to 3 quintals higher than in the previous years and that the number of plots distributed in a scattered fashion is limited.

9332
CSO: 4209/46

BINH TRI THIEN MOVES PEOPLE TO ECONOMIC ZONES, RUBBER PLANTATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "Binh Tri Thien Gradually Redistributes Labor and Population"]

[Excerpts] One of the greatest difficulties confronting Binh Tri Thien is to create jobs for the laboring people.

As a result of its efforts in the past 5 years, Binh Tri Thien has transferred 18,893 families with 98,834 people including 38,549 laborers from the delta and cities to the hilly region and has set up 24 new villages with 32 cooperatives and 202 production collectives. While life in a number of new economic zones is still rife with difficulties, the life of all families in many areas--such as Luu Thach (Quang Thach), Phu Dinh (Bo Trach), Tay Gio Linh (Ben Hai), Route 9 Khe Sanh (Huong Hoa), Binh Dien, Luong Mieu (Hue City), Nam Dong, A Luoi and so on--has not only been stabilized but also improved in comparison with the past. It is precisely these forces which have greatly contributed to opening new lands and making a further 53,000 hectares suitable for cultivation, to developing the production of subsidiary food crops, to gradually enabling the entire province to resolve the grain problem by itself and to cutting down the amount of grain provided by the central level from 120,000 to 12,000 tons. The redistribution of labor and population has also made it easier to settle farming and life for the ethnic minorities and to allocate lands and forests in the mountainous, midland and coastal regions.

However, material and technical conditions and bases are still scarce and possibilities of exploiting the land and natural resources of the province still limited. Therefore, Binh Tri Thien needs to immediately redistribute labor and population among different regions in the province and to simultaneously and actively take part in the nationwide redistribution of labor and population.

From 1976 to June 1981, Binh Tri Thien sent out 17,018 families with 84,335 people including 35,165 laborers to build new economic zones in the southern provinces. Binh Tri Thien natives are now seen from Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong to Dong Nai, Song Be, Minh Hai, Thuan Hai, Hau Giang, Phu Khanh and Tay Ninh. They are diligent, painstaking laborers who plan their work.

In addition to the abovementioned two forms of moving people out of the province, since recently there has been a new policy of recruiting people for the southern rubber plantations. This is a good policy which will enable Binh Tri Thien to participate in labor redistribution. Planting rubber trees is a not very complicated job which can be done by peasants, fishermen and poor townspeople. The physical strength of old people and children may also be used to take care of rubber trees. The state has promulgated a policy to encourage people to go and work at state rubber plantations. Everyone including those aged 45 will be accepted, allowed to bring along his family, paid a contract wage and even remunerated for each extra tree planted above the norm. In addition, he will be allowed to use the intervals between rows of rubber trees to grow short-term grain or industrial crops and will be entitled to 50 percent of the crops' output. Collective welfare will be guaranteed. All state farms have day nurseries, kindergartens, general schools, work-study schools, public health stations and shops. More than 2,300 families with 11,261 people including 4,389 laborers have left Binh Tri Thien for the state rubber plantations. Each year from now to 1985, Binh Tri Thien will transfer 25,000 to 30,000 more people to these state farms.

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CSO: 4209/46

AGRICULTURE

RESULTS, SHORTCOMINGS OF PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 pp 2, 3

[Article by Nguyen Duc Hau, of the Statistics General Department: "Product Contracting Results in Statistics"]

[Text] The manifold results of product contracting in the winter-spring season have been assessed. However, figures do not match each other perfectly because they have been obtained from different sources. Since the Statistics General Department is an agency which computes official figures given by the state, we are publishing hereunder the opinion of a comrade working in the statistics sector:

Great Initial Results

After being implemented for a very short period of time, the system of product contract with laborers has become a principal contract system among agricultural cooperatives in the delta and midlands of North Vietnam. At the same time, there are essential conditions to broadly expand it to the mountainous and coastal provinces in Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands.

Though developed very quickly, the contract system has basically been implemented in the spirit of the Party Central Committee Secretariat directive. Production planning by cooperatives has been maintained and the quality of this task obviously improved in certain areas. Due to a favorable economic change, the masses have shown more enthusiasm for and attachment to cooperatives.

After being implemented during a production season, the product contract system has had conspicuous effects on many aspects of agriculture. Most obvious is the effect on the management and use of labor and land and on the crops' productivity. The product contract system has basically modified the labor management mechanism in agricultural cooperatives and has made an important contribution to effectively eliminating laziness in productive labor, sluggishness in production as well as the habit of relying on the collective and working at one's convenience. Compared with the past, the total time of labor mobilized for production purposes has increased by 20 to 30 percent. Sowing and transplanting have been carried out on schedule and completed sooner than before. Other tasks such as weeding, fertilizing and irrigation have been done on time and have met higher technical requirements. On the other hand, the association of each individual's work with the end product has made the laborer aware of the need to learn from production experiences and to improve his working skills. The changes brought to labor management constitute a determining factor in the efforts to exploit all other agricultural potentials.

The new contract system has brought about an important change in land management and use. The sense of the need to practice thrift and to use up land has been clearly materialized in each cooperative and by each laborer. Those cooperatives which had taken the initiative in applying the contract system right at the beginning of the agricultural season have been able to overcome the habit of leaving fallow the area reserved for rice cultivation and other types of lands suitable for the growing of subsidiary food crops. Compared with the 1980 winter-spring season, the 1981 winter-spring rice area has increased by 170,000 hectares including 4,696 in the midlands provinces, 2,998 in the delta provinces and 4,250 in the provinces in former Zone 4. For the areas assigned on contract, cooperative members have put in additional fertilizers and man-days and applied intensive cultivation to increase the crops' productivity. As figured out by cooperatives, the additional amount of fertilizers and man-days invested by their members come to between 20 and 30 percent of the contract norms set by the cooperatives. It follows that the use of land under the product contract conditions involves two tasks: fully using the arable area and applying intensive cultivation to increase crop productivity.

The consolidated result of the new contract system acting in conjunction with favorable weather conditions has thus helped increase the productivity and yield of riceplants and other crops. Compared with the previous one, the 1981 winter-spring rice crop in the provinces of North Vietnam represents a total increase of 220,000 tons broken down into an 8.7-percent increase in productivity and a near 10-percent increase in output. This is one of three bumper winter-spring crops obtained since 1970. A general characteristic is the fact that while an increase in both productivity and output has been obtained by almost all cooperatives which apply the product contract system, the increase obtained by cooperatives which were formerly weak and faced with numerous difficulties in production has been greater and more rapid than the increase obtained by cooperatives of the good and progressive category. For this reason, the level of evenness in rice productivity has been obviously raised. An example can be found in the situation of Xuan Thuy District (Ha Nam Ninh): Among the cooperatives which have let out all their cultivable areas on contract, the good and progressive ones have realized a 10.5-percent increase in rice productivity while the weak and average ones have obtained an increase of up to 20.6 percent. In the previous years, the discrepancy between the cooperatives with the highest productivity and those with the lowest productivity was 2.2-fold; in the recent production season, it came down to only 1.6-fold.

Clearly, every laborer has become more aware of the need to practice thrift in the production process, especially in using labor and land and in incurring expenses for seeds and fertilizers. Though intractable in many years past, the habit of working at one's convenience and committing serious wastefulness has now been basically overcome. This has made it possible to take the first step to eliminate the habit of recklessly counting man-days and work-points even though many cooperatives have neither applied a really rational method of setting labor norms nor acquired rich managerial experiences essential to the implementation of the contract system. In cooperatives which have properly applied the contract system, the number of man-days paid for yearly has been reduced by 10 to 15 percent while the number of man-days invested in production has been maintained and the quality of all farming tasks raised. In the winter-spring season this year, the quantity of chemical fertilizers used has decreased compared with the previous years. Due to a slow development of animal husbandry, difficulties have also been experienced in obtaining stable manure. Nevertheless, fertilizers have had a noticeable effect on crop productivity because they have been used in time, according to technical regulations and economically. Thriftiness has enabled many cooperatives to reduce by 5 to 10 percent the cost of material supplies used to produce 1 quintal of rice; this reduction will be greater if the influence of the price factor can be eliminated.

Along with the success in the production field, the life of cooperative members has been improved and they feel more attachment to the collective than before. Many negative traits formerly seen in production management and in the cultural and moral life in the rural areas and cooperatives have been effectively overcome. Conditions now exist to carry out the most basic task in building a new socialist man, which is to make everyone work with awareness and creativeness in his own interests and for the entire society's benefit. Manifestations of bureaucracy and selfishness and the habit of shunning work or speaking too much while doing little are gradually eliminated during the seething revolutionary struggle movement among the laboring masses. Despite the presence of many complex difficulties, a new life style--especially a self-conscious attitude in performing labor--is really beginning to take shape and will likely develop rapidly and steadily.

The Remaining Problems and the Measures to be Taken for Their Solution

The extensive application of the product contract system during the recent agricultural season has made it possible to detect the following remaining shortcomings and problems in many localities:

First, in many cooperatives the task of drawing up plans and projects has not yet been given due attention and done properly and the manner in which the production task of cooperatives and production units is guided has been found to be very clumsy. After lingering on for many years, these shortcomings have now come to the fore under the product contract conditions because the application of this contract system requires a higher standard of the labor and production management plans and projects. This situation has further increased the discrepancy between the result obtained and the requirement to be met. Moreover, there has been a tendency to neglect these tasks in certain areas where the contracting principles and requirements have not yet been fully understood. Using contract forms including expenditures contracts, work-point contracts and output contracts as a planning theme is also a fairly common practice. The abovementioned understanding and working method has limited the progressiveness and dynamics of planning. On the other hand, insufficient attention has been paid to solving certain problems relating to the plans for capital construction, capital utilization and technical progress. Measures aimed at making the most of labor, land, capital and material potentials have also been neglected. Relying on the contract system, some localities have somewhat relaxed control over the execution of production projects, which has led to the partial collapse of vocational development and crop cultivation plans. There have been instances of loose or ineffective management of labor and production. Disputes about draft power have arisen and nonspecific contracts been made in a number of areas, especially where management was formerly rife with shortcomings and weaknesses, where difficulties were experienced in production and where the draft power could not meet production requirements.

Second, the failure to properly use the existing material and technical bases to apply the contract system has been rather prevalent. Farming implements designed to thresh paddy and process agricultural products and drying yards and warehouses pertaining to the collective have not yet been used; nor has any strict system been established to maintain these facilities. Many concentrated pig sties and farms have been left empty. An initial survey of the situation in the provinces in the delta, Bac Bo midlands and former Zone 4 has revealed that no use has been made of some 40,000 sties and farms. Seed soaking and germinating installations and some other types of machine tools have been left in a similar state. The unused portion represents about 10 percent of the total value of the cooperatives' fixed assets.

The imbalance in matters of fixed assets and production tools which has been going on for many years has become more evident during the implementation of the product contract system. The overall situation in many areas is that cooperatives do not have enough draft power, that in-field [nooij dqoongf] water conservancy bases are still inadequate from many points of view and that tilling tools, transportation means and insecticide spray guns are still lacking in great numbers. Solving this problem is an urgent demand of production. On their part, cooperatives must clearly realize their duty to strengthen the collective economy and to determine investment guidelines consistent with production requirements in order to achieve great economic effects. On its side, the state must take these needs into account to realistically promote agriculture. Strengthening material and technical bases for cooperatives and, first and foremost, meeting the abovementioned urgent needs is not only an immediate but also a long-term requirement during the advance of agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

Third, it is necessary to satisfactorily solve the three-benefit problem and to strengthen the collective economy. An overall glance at the implementation of the product contract system during an agricultural season has shown an increase in all of the three types of benefit--that of the laborer, the collective and the state. However, the increase differs with each type of benefit: The cooperative members' income (including the increase portion obtained by overfulfilling contract norms) has increased most rapidly, followed by the amount represented by the fulfillment of obligations to the state while the increase in the capital accumulated for the cooperatives has been slowest. There have been cases where both the cooperative members' income and the amount represented by the fulfillment of obligations to the state show an increase while the portion accumulated for the collective economy suffers a decrease. The reason for this state of affairs is the fact that areas which formerly encountered difficulties in production have fixed a contract output lower than can be yielded by the land and that certain localities which were highly productive in the past have now fixed a lower contract output just because of difficulties concerning material supplies. To strengthen the collective economy under the conditions of the contract system, the following two aspects must be considered important: On the one hand, it is necessary to determine an accurate contract output norm to be attained by the laborer by taking into account the land potential and the material and technical possibilities; on the other, it is necessary to know how to use all sources of capital of the cooperative economically, rationally and effectively without a tendency to boastful formalism or reckless investment. Investing in production must be considered as the principal task and production development must serve as a basis for increasing capital accumulation and continuously promoting collective welfare.

Fourth, a number of cooperatives have fixed unsatisfactory contract outputs, allocated inappropriate fields to contractual laborers and applied a system of rewards and penalties in kind to people engaged in various trades and concentrated tasks which is disproportional to the system applied to people who cultivate crops on a product contract. For this reason, laborers engaged in various trades and concentrated tasks lose enthusiasm and are inclined to give up their jobs to accept fields on contract. Due to these cooperatives' lack of experiences and their passive attitude in the face of the situation, the water conservancy unit No 202 cannot carry out its activities and the production task of some nonagricultural occupations has been impaired. Worse still, leading cadres and technical and professional ones in a number of villages and cooperatives have become less interested in common affairs. Realities in the movement have demonstrated that, to overcome the abovementioned shortcomings and weaknesses, attention must be paid to effectively solving the following principal problems:

--It is necessary to strengthen the leadership exercised over cooperatives by all sectors at all levels, especially at the district echelon. Each sector and level must be clearly aware of its function and must carry out intensive and extensive propaganda for the contract policy of the party and state. More important is the need to carefully study the possibility of aiding installations to resolve specific problems arising during the execution of contracts such as organizing the planning task and the application of economic accounting, investing in the building of material and technical bases, the method of allocating fields, determining contract output, distributing rewards, imposing fines and so on. It is important to draw and recapitulate experiences, to disseminate good examples and valuable experiences and to simultaneously help cooperatives avoid shortcomings and weaknesses. Experiences from many movements have demonstrated that manifestations of subjectivism and the tendency to unilaterally emphasize good points or the remaining shortcomings have led to disastrous consequences, caused difficulties to installations and given rise to other negative practices. In this respect, the role of the district level must be considered very important. It is, therefore, urgently necessary to strengthen and improve district cadres and also to provide the district level with cadres with specialized and professional capacities who are able to help cooperatives solve the abovementioned problems.

--Material and technical bases must be strengthened to give cooperatives the essential material conditions to continuously raise the quality of planning and to fulfill their function of managing labor and production. Focus must be placed on the most important programs with the aim of improving working conditions in basic tasks, and also on the investment factors that have a direct effect on the productivity of crops and domestic animals. Material conditions must be created to ensure that the product contract system goes in the right direction and to gradually raise labor productivity in agriculture. In view of the actual situation in most cooperatives, there is an immediate need to strengthen the draft power (small tractors, buffaloes and cattle), to perfect irrigation works with the objective of gradually taking the initiative in irrigation and drainage and to provide more tilling tools, insecticide spray guns, chemical fertilizers and insecticides of various kinds. While strengthening material and technical bases, it is most important to raise the managerial, professional and technical standards of leading and professional cadres in cooperatives in order to enable them to understand and execute all policies and to acquire a technical and professional knowledge. This is an imperative demand of the cooperativization movement which has not yet been duly met.

--All managerial jobs must be carried out in harmony with other tasks. It is necessary to further improve the task of drawing up plans and projects; to apply the economic accounting system to continuously increase the economic results and effects of the production and business activities of cooperatives; and to strongly develop the right to collective ownership of the masses to enable them to really participate in and effectively control all phases of cooperative, production and business management and to struggle against other negative manifestations.

9332
CSO: 4209/46

NGHIA BINH FULFILLS MARINE PRODUCTS PURCHASING PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh Fulfills Annual Marine Products Purchasing Plan"]

[Text] The marine products sector of Nghia Binh Province uses three methods of purchasing marine products: purchasing at guidance prices and selling materials at guidance prices; purchasing at high prices and selling materials and fuel at high prices; and purchasing at negotiated prices but not selling materials or fuel.

By the middle of September, the Nghia Binh marine products sector had caught 18,000 tons of marine products, equal to 80 percent of the annual plan norm, purchased 4,800 tons, and fulfilled its annual purchasing plan (70 percent of the purchases were made at guidance prices, 20 percent were made at high prices; and 10 percent were made at negotiated prices). Under the conditions of the materials and fuel supplied being only one-fourth of the 1980 amounts, due to the use of a new purchasing formula many places were able to economize in the use of POL and did a good job of fulfilling their obligations toward the state. Two units -- the Quy Nhon Marine Products Station and the DeDi Station -- surpassed their annual purchasing plan norms by the beginning of August. The Quy Nhon Marine Products Station purchased nearly 2,600 tons (36 percent more than the plan norm and equal to nearly 55 percent of the total purchased in the province). The DeDi Station surpassed its plan norm by more than 55 percent (252 tons were pruchased). Nghia Binh supplied to the central level nearly 1,000 tons of marine products, nearly twice the 1981 plan norm and nearly four times the 1980 plan norm.

The purchasing units began to pay attention to calculating economic effectiveness in production and commerce and eliminating the situation of the value of state products purchased having less value than the goods sold by the state. In 1980 the state could only purchase 1.74 kilos of fish for every kilo of oil sold to fishermen, but this year it purchased 2.4 kilos of fish. Many stations had high ratios: the Sa Can Station attained 3.2 kilos of fish and the Sa Ky station attained 3.4 kilos of fish. In 1980, a dong of capital invested by a unit resulted in a gain of .74 dong, but this year, a dong of investment capital resulted in a gain of 1.2 dong. During the first 6 months of this year the sector earned a profit for the state of more than 1 million dong.

Due to economizing in the use of POL, the amount of fuel at hand has increased, production capability has been maintained, andthe main, highly productive trades, such as fish descaling and cleaning, have been developed. The Nghia Binh marine products sector is recapitulating and isolating experiences so that all eight marine products stations in the province can implement the above-mentioned purchasing methods and go all-out to, within this year, purchase 1,200 additional tons outside the plan and attain the purchasing norm of 6,000 tons in 1981.

9416
CSO: 4209/48

AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF CROPS IN NORTH, SOUTH UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "North Harvests More Than 23,000 Hectares of Early 10th-Month Rice, Plants 16,230 Hectares of Winter Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops, Fights Drought So That Main 10th Month Rice Planting Can Bloom; South Attains 94.3 Percent of the 10th Month Rice Planting Plan"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, the northern provinces have harvested 23,773 hectares of early 10th-month rice. Many provinces, such as Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Nam Ninh have harvested rather rapidly and promptly planted the winter crop.

The main planting of the 10th month crop is entering the period of budding and blooming. According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the water-short rice area in nine provinces north of Thanh Hoa has increased to more than 167,000hectares, of which more than 43,000 hectares are seriously affected by drought. The localities have positively mobilizing all mechanized and manual facilities to pump, scoop, and conduct water to prevent drought from affecting the blooming rice. The hot weather is continuing, so it is necessary to step up the fight against drought and the elimination of brown planthoppers, mung moths, stem borers,and mealy bugs, and we must monitor, guard against, and eliminate the army worms which have appeared in a number of places.

The planting of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops is being carried out urgently. The delta and piedmont provinces, and Thanh Hoa, have planted 16,230 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, of which corn accounts for 1,196 hectares, sweet potatoes account for 8,752 hectares, soybeans account for 627 hectares, vegetables and legumes of the various kinds account for 5,621 hectares, etc. The localities have also plowed and harrowed 28,000 hectares of seed beds, dry-plowed 15,000 hectares of fifth-month rice paddies, and transported 742,000 tons of organic fertilizer to the fields to fertilize the winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops. Nitrogenous fertilizer has been sent to the cooperatives in small quantities and slowly.

The main planting of the early rice has not ripened uniformly, harvesting has been prolonged, and soil preparation has been carried out slowly. The localities have taken the initiative in creating all conditions so that the winter crop can be planted just after the 10th month crop has been harvested. There is still a shortage of seed white potatoes in many localities. Every cooperative, district, and province must balance their white potato areas and varieties and prepare additional 3-month corn seeds or sweet potato, vegetable, and legume seedstock in order to plant them where there is a shortage of seed white potatoes.

In the south, after the water levels of the rivers feel nearly all of the provinces in southern Trung Bo, the Central Highlands, and the Mekong Delta urgently planted all of their acreage and planted more than 1.934 million hectares of 10th month rice, 94.3 percent of the plan.

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CSO: [illegible]/46

CUBAN-AIDED MILK COW CENTER BEGINS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 4

[Article: "Duc Trong Milk Cow Breeding Center"]

[Text] After 3 years of construction, the Duc Trong Milk Cow Breeding Center in Lam Dong has been completed and has begun production. The 255 milk cows provived by Cuba have become 450 cows and calves. The center has 200 hectares of pastureland which meet technical specifications and provide feed for the cows. Every day, [illegible] cows provide from 1,500 to 2,000 liters of milk for the people of Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces.

The barns, milking areas, and storage areas are spacious and well-ventilated. The milk is transported rapidly, which assures sanitation and rationality. The cadres and workers of the center are able to study in order to improve their professional knowledge and knowledge of advanced techniques.

The milk produced by the Duc Trong Milk Cow Breeding Center is of good quality and is liked by the customers and processing bases.

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CSO: 4209/49

AGRICULTURE

TIEN GIANG, MINH HAI MOBILIZE GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Tien Giang and Minh Hai Urgently Mobilize Grain; Thot Not District Fulfills Annual Obligation"]

[Text] As of 22 September, Tien Giang Province had taken into its granaries more than 74,730 tons of paddy, 56 percent of the grain mobilization norm for all of 1981. That total includes 36,573 tons of tax paddy and 38,195 tons of paddy obtained in direct two-way exchanges. Three key rice-growing districts in the province -- Cai Lay, Cai Be, and Chau Thanh -- had attained between 95 percent and 115 percent of their plan norms.

This year good results have been attained in the mobilization of grain, in part because the province promptly sent thousands of cadres to the localities to guide that task, from inspecting the taxed cultivated area, setting up tax books, granting exemptions, and recording tax collection and tax debts to organizing grain delivery. The province has also guided the sectors and mass organizations in, according to their function, helping the sectors prepare granaries, bags, and measuring and transportation facilities. Cai Lay District has had the most rapid grain mobilization rate, and to date has placed in granaries more than 33,350 tons an increase of 12,000 tons over the same period last year, and has fulfilled its annual agricultural tax collection norm.

Since the beginning of 1981 (i.e. from 1 December 1980 to 30 August 1981) Minh Hai Province has mobilized 11,128 tons of grain, equal to 57.5 percent of the annual plan norm. Of that total, tax collections accounted for 47,618 tons, 87.8 percent of the norm. Districts attaining good mobilization levels include Gia Rai, with 17,610 tons; Hong Dan, with 13,575 tons; and Phu Tan, with 10,790 tons. Cai Nuoc District which has mobilized 9,791 tons, including 3,741 tons of tax paddy and 384 tons collected to pay for materials delivered in accordance with two-way contracts, is the district which completed its collection of taxes and debts earliest and most effectively.

Because there are still many difficulties regarding drying patios, granaries, and transportation facilities, so during the most concentrated mobilization periods the rate at which grain was delivered to granaries did not meet requirements. Once, 20,000 tons of paddy had to be left outdoors. More than 1,000 members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union volunteered to go to the bases to work directly with the cadres and personnel of the grain sector to handle and transport grain. Therefore, within a period of 20 days the province as a whole liberated more than 20,000 tons of grain that were piled up in outdoors storage areas. The grain transported to collection areas and internal granaries amounted to 74,362 tons, 12,000 tons more, and 3 months earlier, than during the same period in 1980. Minh Hai went all-out to transport 21,632 tons of grain which, added to the grain transported by the grain sector, increased the total of grain transported to central granaries to 109,713 tons, 64 percent of the plan norm.

The fulfillment of the grain obligation was a practical way to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

Thot Not District in Hau Giang Province has done a good job of harvesting the 10th month, winter-spring, and summer-fall crops. As of 15 September the district had mobilized 30,455 tons of paddy, 1,335 tons more than the norm and the highest level ever. Thot Not is also the province which has purchased the most sugar and soybeans in Hau Giang.

Competing with Vinh Cau and Thot Not, the districts of Long Phu, Phuong Hiep, Long My, Thanh Tri, My Xuyen, and My Tu are increasing their mobilization rates in order to fulfill the norms assigned them at an early date.

5616
CSO: 4209/49

AGRICULTURE

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: The Distribution of Nitrogenous Fertilizer Is Not Yet Good"]

[Text] Nearly all of the cooperatives in the north have implemented the contracting -out of production to workers. Crop tending is the key link in assuring that rice and subsidiary food crops provide high yields, and it is extremely important that sufficient fertilizer be supplied. Nitrogenous fertilizer is still a type of fertilizer which brings about visible results in crops. At present, in a number of localities the state (via the grain stores) is exchanging nitrogenous fertilizer for rice at the ratio of three kilos of paddy for one kilo of nitrogenous fertilizer. Many peasants take part in such exchanges because everyone wants nitrogenous fertilizer with which to fertilize their contracted-out land. That is a very good practice, for it both serves to concentrate the sources of grain in the hands of the state and manifests the concern of the state economy forthe collective economy.

However, those exchanges are still beset with many deficiencies. First, they have not meet consumption needs and they are not closely managed, which leads to the situation of nitrogenous fertilizer not going directly to the peasants. Second, the exchange of nitrogenous fertilizer has not been carried out in all areas. The peasants must buy nitrogenous fertilizer on the free market at prices 10 times higher than those set by the state. Therefore, there has arisen the evil of the widespread selling of nitrogenous fertilizer on the market. At a number of markets in Thanh Hoa nitrogenous fertilizer has been bought up very quickly and has enriched the merchants. The grain sector exchanges a kilo of nitrogenous fertilizer while at the Thanh Hoa markets the price of paddy is about 4 or 4.5 dong per kilo while the price of nitrogenous fertilizer is about 13 dong per kilo. If, after making an exchange, a person immediately sells the fertilizer on the spot he can get 17 or 18 dong per kilo. If he takes it to a market a few dozen kilometers away (where there are no exchange stores) the price of nitrogenous fertilizer increases to 24 or 25 dong per dilo.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned situation, we recommend that the state closely manage the sources of nitrogenous fertilizer in order to serve agricultural production. It must take positive steps to prevent nitrogenous fertilizer from reaching the free market and not allow it to be bought and sold. In order to do a good job of that, we must carry out exchanges in the most positive way with each cooperative, and then rationally distribute the fertilizer to the cooperative members. That form must be carried out in all areas in which nitrogenous fertilizer is needed for agricultural production. The buying and selling of nitrogenous fertilizer on the free market must be forbidden. The marketing cooperatives must be put in charge of the echange of nitrogenous fertilizer, on behalf of the peasants and the stores. They must establish ties with the grain sector and obtain nitrogenous fertilizer with which to carry out exchanges and assume responsibility for obtaining grain forthe grain stores. That will save time, avoid creating trouble for the peasants, and have the clear effect of enabling the tending of rice and subsidiary food crops to attain good results.

Delivering nitrogenous fertilizer (to the greatest possible degree) directly to the peasants will stimulate the development of agricultural production, contribute to improving materials management, and counter speculation, hoarding, and illegal buying and selling, which upset the market.

5616
CSO: 4209/49

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LUU XA STEEL MILL RECYCLES STEEL BLANKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Fifth Party Congress: Luu Xa Steel Rolling Mill Uses Substandard Steel Blanks to Produce 1500 Tons of Finished Steel Products"]

[Text] Due to difficulties regarding materials, two steel smelting furnaces at the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Combine had to be temporarily shut down in order to repair and maintain the equipment. For that reason there was a shortage of steel blanks for the system of rolling machines. Since the beginning of September the enterprise has gone all-out to achieve a balance in order to have sufficient heavy oil for the Luu Xa steel rolling mill to produce.

Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the workers of the Luu Xa steel rolling mill organized full production by the large steel rolling machinery and the system of small rollers by fully utilizing the substandard steel blanks to produce finished products. Many difficulties were encountered in the use of substandard steel blanks because their measurements were not uniform and all aspects, from heating the blanks to moving them, turning them over and pushing them into the rolling machines had to be done by manual labor. But the production shifts shifts helped one another and volunteered to send skilled workers to help out in the most difficult work of the other teams, so productivity steadily increased over that of past production, from 15 tons to 25 tons, and then to 27 tons per shift. Personnel who did not engage directly in production and the support elements of the mill volunteered to collect additional substandard steel or to cut the blanks in advance so that the rolling machinery could operate continuously. The refining element of the second shift and the small rolling machinery element also collected and used more than 300 tons.

Due to the attainment of high productivity and good product quality, the average income of the workers was higher than during the previous month. For each ton of finished steel products, the workers received 60 dong more than their regular salaries.

During the September 1981 plan period the Luu Xa Steel Rolling Mill produced 1,500 tons of finished steel products of the following kinds: 10 mm X 200 mm flat steel, 16 mm and 32 mm round steel, and 5.6 mm and 6.3 mm angular steel.

9616
CSO: 4209/48

LIGHT INDUSTRY

REASONS FOR MATCH SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Thu Thanh: "Concerning a Box of Matches"]

[Text] Matches have suddenly become scarce on the markets of Hanoi and the northern provinces. Why should there be such a shortage of an ordinary consumer product which does not require many imported materials and raw materials? A large question mark has been posed for the production sector.

According to preliminary statistics, during the past 9 months that production sector has fallen short of its production norm. The Thong Nhat Match Factory in Hanoi had the greatest short-fall of all: during the first 6 months of the year the factory attained only 33 percent of its norm. After 9 months it had attained only about 40 percent, and according to an estimate by the factory director even with all-out efforts it can only attain about 63 percent of its plan norm. That output is equal to only two-thirds of last year's, and is only half of that in 1978. At that factory there recently occurred the greatest trouble ever: it suspended production for 25 days -- form 20 August to 15 September -- because it had no wood. That was truly a strange thing!

Close on the Heels of the Suppliers

When we went to the Thong Nhat Match Factory and asked why the machinery had stopped operating, everyone said that the reason was a shortage of wood! But as to why there was a shortage, there were many different opinions.

According to the state plan, every year the forestry sector is responsible for exploiting 15,000 cubic meters of linden wood, principally in Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen provinces, to supply to a wood products factory and a match factory of the Federation of Paper-Wood-Matches Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry. Some 10,000 cubic meters of that wood are reserved for matches, and 5,000 cubic meters are reserved for the manufacture of pencils by the wood products factory. In accordance with the wood norms assigned by the state, the paper-wood-matches sector drafted a plan to distribute wood to the factories in the sector. So that the two factories would not have to waste manpower, gasoline, and vehicles in making trips to two different locations to obtain materials, and so that factories in the same sector would not have to compete for wood, the light industry sector decided that the two factories could use the same kind of wood and obtain wood at two different locations. The match factory obtained nearly 10,000 cubic meters in Hoang Lien Son, while the wood products factory obtained 5,000 cubic meters in Ha Tuyen. of separate distribution was thought to be very efficient, but in fact many people in the forestry sector and the production bases believe that it is irrational. Therefore, cooperation among state forests could not be achieved and a considerable amount of wood was wasted. During the first 8 months of this year the state forests lumbering in Hoang Lien Son encountered many difficulties, while those in Ha Tuyen had favorable lumbering conditions but had not signed marketing contracts. Wood used to make pencils must have a diameter of at least 17 cm, while wood used to make matches can have diameters of 14 cm, 15 cm, 16 cm, etc. In Ha Tuyen there are still several hundred cubic meters of wood left over at the wood products factory which could be used to make matches, but there are no buyers for it. At the same time, the match factory is experiencing difficulties because it lacks wood.

The organization of the exploitation and marketing of wood has also created a number of difficulties. The state forests which obtain wood for the match factory in Hoang Lien Son are directly under the Provincial Forestry Corporation. But two organs are responsible for distributing it: the local forestry products distribution corporation and the Song Hong (central) Materials Distribution Corporation. The producers of wood and the processers of wood practically never have direct relations with one another, but must operate via distribution organs. One party does not know about the requirements and difficulties of the other party, or are aware of them but are not fully familiar with them. Sometimes one party is going all-out trying to fulfill its plan while the other party is preparing to set off firecrackers to celebrate its recapitulation, etc. There are also times when, because of excessive concern for local benefit, the province gives priority in selling goods to purchasing organs which are "better customers," while regarding lightly the urgent demands of customers in the priority categories. One well-stocked organ waited until the beginning of August before concluding a contract to purchase 3,000 cubic meters of linden wood. But because the purchase price was higher, the quality of wood did not have to be very high, it had sufficient transportation facilities, etc., it received "priority" in distribution and bought a large quantity in a short period of time. Recently, some people looked over the wood at a raw materials concentration.

According to the opinions of some workers and cadres at the state forests, the failu failure of the processors to continually maintain direct relations with the foresters has also led to the situation of "one person doing the work and another person benefitting." The people who do the distributing and transporting have a higher standard of living than many people who the year round arduously fell trees deep in the forest. According to a rather reliable statistic, between the beginning of the year and 15 August the state forests in Hoang Lien Son delivered to the Song Hong Distribution Corporation only 900 cubic meters of linden wood of sufficient quality to produce matches, but that organ recorded on an invoice that it had sold 2,327.34 cubic meters to the Match Factory. Those disparate figures prove that the organ pressures both the purchasing party and the selling party with regard to the grade of wood.

Prices and living conditions also exert a considerable influence on the rate of lumber exploitation. During recent months, the cost of living has increased and the prices of some materials and raw materials have increased. The forestry products sector is slow to announce new prices. The lives of forest workers have undergone many upheavals. The state does not have enough rice to make up for the difference, and difficulties are being encountered in mobilizing forestry workers in the cooperatives. State workers are not supplied rice and money on time. Often, salaries, food, etc., are not paid until several months later. The labor productivity of the state forests has declined, in part because of those difficulties. Clearly, there is no shortage of wood in the forest; nor is there a lack of lumber. The reason why the factory does not have wood is the deficiencies in organization and management.

It Only Jumped When Water Reached Its Feet

The people in forestry work and in the upper-echelon organs also believe that the factory jumped only after the water had reached its feet, so production was shut down for days on end. It has enough ponds and lakes to hold a reserve of 3,000 cubic meters of raw materials. According to regulations, the alarm level is reached after the 2,000th cubic meter is used. At that point it should report the situation and compel the responsible organs to pay attention to it. But only in August, when raw materials began to run short, did the organ report to the upper-echelon management organ. The factory did not go to the forestry organ to urge it to send people to the forest to obtain wood until 5 days before the machinery ceased operations. Urgent action was required but it took time to obtain the wood. Less than a month later the factory received 600 cubic meters of wood, and now wood is en route from the state forests in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Vinh Phu. According to rather certain plan figures announced by the forestry sector, between September and the end of the year the factory will be supplied at least 1,000 cubic meters of wood every month, in order to meet the factory's wood norm for this year. On the basis of that fact, many people believe that if the factory had informed the forestry sector earlier about its wood supply situation the recent incident would never have happened.

There are other questions which have been posed. Why, during the first 6 months of the year, did the factory only attain 33 percent of its plan norm, since, except for difficulties regarding electricity, the factory had favorable production conditions? And between now and the end of the year, can the forestry sector supply sufficient wood to, added to the existing sources of raw materials, enable the factory to step up its production rate in order to not only attain the remaining 63 percent, or even more?

From the box of matches we can clearly see the confusion in the management of a factory, an economic unit, and by expanding our thoughts beyond the situation of one factory or economic unit to the other factories and economic units, we can learn good lessons regarding management.

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CSO: 4209/49

LABOR

MEALS OF WORKERS IN UNHEALTHY OCCUPATIONS BOLSTERED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Article: "Regulations Regarding In-Kind Supplementation for Especially Unhealthy Occupations"]

[Text] On 29 August 1981 the ministries of Labor, Public Health, Home Trade, and Finance jointly issued guidance regarding the implementation of regulations regrading in-kind supplementation forworkers and civil servants working in especially unhealthy occupations.

With regard to regulations, principles, and the categories eligible for in-kind supplementation, the stipulations of Circular No 02-TTg, dated 9 January 1963, of the Premier are still in effect.

On the basis of the current availability and prices of merchandise, the supplementation levels are readjusted as follows:

Level 1: 1.5 dong per meal (corresponds to the old .3 dong level).

Level 2: 2.2 dong per meal (corresponds to the old .45 dong level).

Level 3: 3 dong per meal (corresponds to the old .6 dong level).

Level 4: 4.5 dong per meal (corresponds to the old 1 dong level).

Every month, the commerical organs will assure the supplying of the following amounts of in-kind goods:

Level 1: .3 kilos of meat (or 6 chicken or duck eggs); 1 kilo of sugar; .5 kilos of beans.

Level 2: .3 kilos of meat (or 6 chicken or duck eggs); 1 kilo of sugar; .5 kilos of beans.

Level 3: .3 kilos of meat (or 6 chicken or duck eggs); 1 kilo of sugar; .5 kilos of beans; 1 can of milk.

Level 4: .[illegible] kilos of meat (or 10 chicken or duck eggs); 1 kilo of sugar; .5 kilos of beans; 1 can of milk.

(If at any time or in any place there is no milk to sell, meat will be substituted in the ratio of 1 can of milk equalling .3 kilos of meat.)

The commercial sector will supply the above-mentioned goods to meet supplementation needs at the state retail prices stipulated by Decision 120-CP, dated 29 May 1981, of the Council of Ministers.

The organs and enterprises must use the supplementary goods to enable the workers and civil servants to eat at the organ or enterprise. In special cases, with regard to production units which are located too far from one another, or if the number of people to be supplemented is too small, and meals cannot be provided in the unit, the in-kind goods may be distributed to the workers and civil servants, but the agreement of the executive committee of the organ or enterprise trade union must be obtained.

The organs and enterprises which are self-sufficient with regard to in-kind goods may use money designated for the above-mentioned supplementation levels to provide them. They do not have to buy them from the commercial sector but must assure the requirements and quality of the supplementary meals.

The organs and enterprises must pay attention to the processing phase in order to assure quality, and provide appropriate meals. In places which provide mid-shift meals, the supplementary meal should consist of sweet bean soup, fruit, etc., and the mid-shift meal should be coordinated with the supplementary meal in accordance with the principle of correctly observing the supplementary levels in accordance with the stipulated standards. They may purchase additional rice, noodles, other highly nutritions foodstuffs or fruit, and use all the money stipulated for each level.

The heads of organs and enterprises must, on the basis of the list of occupations eligible for in-kind supplementation, draw up a list of workers and civil servants in the unit who are eligible for supplementation, draft a plan to request that the upper echelon issue in-kind goods in accordance with the levels listed above. They must send such plans to the local commercial bureaus and services and are completely responsible for the correctness of those plans.

The commercial bureaus and services must review those plans and assure the full, timely supplying of the stipulated items.

The supplementary funds stipulated above are included in the production expenses, calculated in the production cost or in the circulation expenses in the production and commercial sectors, and calculated in expenses with regard to the other units.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Chánh [NGUYEENX CHANHS], Major General

*Deputy Head of the Rear Services General Department; on 11 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet naval personalities. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Chiểu [LEE VAWN CHIEEUR], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Technical General Department; on 11 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet naval personalities. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 81 p 4)

Đỗ Khắc Cường [DOOX KHAWCS CUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Van Chan District, Hoang Lien Son Province; his article "The Initial Step in Building the Agroindustrial and Forestry Structure in Van Chan District" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Sep 81 p 32)

Ngô Tôn Đạo [NGOO TOON DAOJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Minh Hai Province; his article "Some Thoughts on Fatherland Front Work at the Grassroots" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Sep 81 p 2)
[NOTE: This individual's name previously appeared as Ngô Tâm Đạo--NGOO TAAM DAOJ]

Võ Văn Đồng [VOX VAWN DOONGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet fleet elements. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 4)

Phạm Văn Đức [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet fleet elements. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 1)

Đặng Thái Hà [DAWNGJ THAIS HAF]

*Deputy Head of the Culture and Information Service, Long An Province; on 14 May 1981 he attended a conference marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the author Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (TAP CHI VAN HOC May-Jun 81 p 159)

Đoàn Bá Khánh [DOANF BAS KHANHS], Major General

*Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; on 11 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet naval personalities. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 81 p 1)

Trần Bá Khuê [TRAANF BAS KHUEE], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the 5th Military Region; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet Fleet elements. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 1)

Hồ Lê [HOOF LEE]

*Deputy Head of the Social Science Institute, Ho Chi Minh City; on 14 May 1981 he attended a conference marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the author Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (TAP CHI VAN HOC May-Jun 81 p 159)

Võ Văn Long [VOX VAWN LONG]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Ben Tre Province; on 14 May 1981 he attended a conference marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the author Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (TAP CHI VAN HOC May-Jun 81 p 159)

Nguyễn Lung [NGUYEENX LUNG], Doctor

Director of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Hospital; his apology for an incident involving hospital personnel appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Sep 81 p 11)

Trần Nghĩa [TRAANF NGHIAX]

*Deputy Head of the Institute of Chinese and Nom Character Studies; on 14 May 1981 he attended a conference marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the author Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (TAP CHI VAN HOC May-Jun 81 p 159)

Lê Quý Quỳnh [LEE QUYS QUYNHF]

*President of the Vietnam Beekeepers Association; his article "Beekeeping in Vietnam" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 81 p 2)

Văn Tạo [VAWN TAOJ]

Editor-in-Chief of the history journal NGHIEN CUU LICH SU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 2 [197] Mar-Apr 81 p 94)

Nguyễn Sĩ Tân [NGUYEENX SIX TAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel, Doctor

*Commander of the 5 May [5-8] Navy Hospital; his comments on uniform issues at his hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Oct 81 p 2)

Hoàng Hữu Thái [HOANGF HUWUX THAIS], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet fleet elements. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Thiều [NGUYEENX QUANG THIEEUF]

*Head of the Distribution Management Department [Vu Quan ly phan phoi], Ministry of Food; his letter responding to complaints that retail outlets sold poor quality rice appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 23-29 Sep 81 p 3)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Editor-in-Chief of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 3 [189] May-Jun 81 p 160)

Trần Hưng Thừa [TRAANF HUWNG THUWAF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Danang City; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for visiting Soviet fleet elements. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 1)

Phan Triêm [PHAN TRIEEM]

*Vice Chairman of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations [Uy ban Lien lac kinh te voi nuoc ngoai]; on 10 October 1981 he attended the arrival of a Lao People's Revolutionary Party delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Quang Tuấn [LEE QUANG TUAANS]

Deputy Head of the VCP Central Committee Emulation Department; *Head of the Awards Institute; on 10 October 1981 he attended the arrival of a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 81 p 4)

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CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUN-15 JUL 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 17, Aug 81 pp 31-32

[Text]

JUNE

16 At the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of National Defense, a Vietnamese military delegation led by Minister of National Defense, General Van Tien Dung, leaves Hanoi for an official and friendship visit to Kampuchea on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

— An agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation for the 1981-1985 period is signed between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia in Prague.

— The Socialist Republic of Vietnam becomes a signatory to the Convention on the setting up of the UN Development Programme.

18 The Vietnam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation and the Projects and Equipment Corporation India Ltd (PEC) sign a contract in Hanoi for India to provide coal transport equipment to Vietnam.

— The Vietnam Women's Union holds a ceremony to receive two tonnes of milk sent as gifts to kindergartens and creches in Vietnam by Cuban women and children.

— Pham Le Tuyet, a 13-year-old Vietnamese girl resident in France, wins first prize in a piano contest entitled "Realm of Music" organized by French radio.

— The "Gold Dog" prize, the highest award of the 14th International Festival of Red Cross and Public Health Films held in Varna (Bulgaria), is conferred on Vietnam's film "A Vietnamese Red Cross Member."

19 In Moscow, Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on the establishment of a joint enterprise for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam and a protocol on the realization of the agreement.

— Signing in Havana (Cuba) of the Minutes of the 11th meeting of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

— The *Vietnam News Agency* (VNA) rejects the allegations of some Western sources that Vietnam has provided weapons to either side in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

21 Opening in Vientiane of the second meeting of the Mekong River Committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

22 The Vietnamese film "The First Love" is awarded a silver medal at the 21st International Neo-Realist Film Festival in Italy.

24 The first session of the First National Assembly of Kampuchea which met on 24-27 June elects Chea Sim as Chairman of the National Assembly, Heng Samrin President of the Council of State and Penn Sovan Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

— Signing in Vientiane of a protocol on cooperation and mutual assistance for the 1981-1985 period between the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy.

25. The first session of the 7th National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam opens in Hanoi.

A Kampuchean Water Conservancy delegation visited Vietnam from 4 to 25 June at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy.

— A plan for cultural, educational and scientific co-operation for the 1981-1985 period is signed in Budapest between Vietnam and Hungary.

27. A delegation of the SRV Government, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, leaves Hanoi for Sophia to attend the 35th meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).

29. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrey.

30. Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, special envoy of the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, leaves Vietnam for a friendship visit to Libya at the invitation of the People's National Committee of the People's Socialist Arab Al-Jamahiriya of Libya.

— The Government Council issues a directive on the founding of the Government Price Commission with Deputy Prime Minister Do Muoi as its President.

JULY

3. The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers issue a statement:

— strongly condemning the so-called "comprehensive political settlement for Kampuchea" proposed by the ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Manila.

— re-affirming that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea came under an agreement between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, two independent and sovereign States.

— categorically rejecting the convening of the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea."

4. At the invitation of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, a delegation from the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its Chairman J. Zhamyan, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, pays a visit to Vietnam to attend the activities marking the 60th National Day of the Mongolian People's Republic.

6. Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese permanent delegation to the United Nations, sends a letter to the UN Secretary-General rejecting the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea."

8. Phnom Penh. Signing of an educational co-operation agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea for 1981.

— At the 1981 Agricultural and Forestry Exhibition in Leipzig (GDR), Vietnamese handicraft products made from agricultural materials have won a gold medal.

— At the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation, led by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of CPV and Vice-President of the State Council, leaves Hanoi for Mongolia to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian revolution.

9. Moscow. Signing of minutes on national economic planning coordination between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1981-1985.

— Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Public Health Hoang Dinh Cau pays a friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and signs an agreement on medical co-operation for 1981 between the two countries.

10. At the invitation of the Socialist Renaissance Party of Iraq (BAATH), a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation, led by Minister Duong Quoc Chinh, leaves Hanoi for Iraq to attend the celebration of the 13th National Day of the Republic of Iraq.

11. The State Council of the SRV decrees laws on the organization of the National Assembly and the State Council.

— At the invitation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and of the Government Council for the Rebuilding of Nicaragua, a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation, led by Huynh Tan Phat, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, leaves Hanoi for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the 2nd Victory Day of the Nicaraguan Revolution

— A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement refuting Bangkok Radio's report that "captured Vietnamese soldiers revealed that Vietnamese troops had been ordered to fight against Thai troops at Nonn Mak Moun last year" and had "used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea."

— At the 12th International Physics Contest in Bulgaria, Truong Ba Ha, a student of a senior high school of Phu Khanh province, won a third prize. Two other Vietnamese students won consolation prizes.

13. The State Council of the SRV decrees laws on the organisation of the People's Courts and the People's Control Commissions.

— At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, a Vietnamese Party delegation, led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, arrives in Warsaw to attend the extraordinary 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

— *VNA* makes a statement refuting the fabrication of Bangkok Radio on 13 July saying that Vietnamese troops had continuously infiltrated and fired artillery shells on Thai territory on 11 July.

14. The State Council of the SRV decrees laws concerning the organisation of the Council of Ministers.

15. Hanoi: Signing of an agreement on the movement of citizens of Vietnam and the Soviet Union between the two countries.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

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